The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896. XXXIV—NO. 43

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corle & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 • Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store • East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

SILKS...

Black Damas that are so much beyond the usual in style and quality for the money that every one who sees the goods or samples will buy—23 inches wide—extra b[illegible]y—and the price is $1.25.

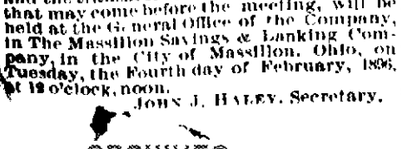
Another lot of Silks—Black Brocade with neat white stripes, 50c—Silks that will tell their own story, and we'd like to send every reader of this paper samples of them, so they can see how this store does the silk business. A collection of Silk for waists, reception and wedding gowns that are right up to the latest fashionable idea, on the same low price basis that this store does all its selling.

New re-assortments of fine black dress goods have just come in—75c., $1, $1.35 to $2.50—the latest foreign things—few, if any, stores bring out new things as late in the season as we do, and that's one of the reasons why we do it—there are a lot of people who want nice things now, just as much so as earlier in the season, and we propose to see that they get them, and at right prices, so as to make friends for this store.

Got in some new novelty dress goods and suitings—75c., $1 and $1.50, that you'll be glad to know about, and we're letting out some other lines that are hurt good, and nice, and correct as to style, but not newly arrived like the above, at strikingly much less than their actual value—both black and colored. Write our mail order department so send you samples of the leading; the special values at 50c and 75c., the kind you'll see fine dress goods that will surprise you—style, quality and price considered. We're always glad to send samples.

BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.



How Are Your Eyes My Friend?

"Mine ached, were weak and dim, could scarcely read. I went and consulted Curtis C. Miller, the optician, No. 1 West Main street, second floor, and had my eyes fitted with the proper glasses, and a great improvement was the result. I can read with ease. No blurring or water in the eyes. I believe everybody's eyes can be benefitted by correct fitting glasses."

C. C. MILLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

MASSILLON, O., No. 1 West Main St. Second Floor.

Examination Free, Prices Reasonable

For artificial eyes consult us as to prices, etc.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY & TREASURER, MASSILLON, OHIO, January 1, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in The Massillon Savings & Banking Company, in the City of Massillon, Ohio, on Tuesday, the Fourth day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

FORAKER IS ELECTED.

Brice's Successor Chosen by the Ohio Legislature

ON JOINT BALLOT TAKEN TODAY.

The Senator-Elect Makes a Formal Speech of Acceptance — All the Republicans Voted For Foraker—Rest of the Vote Somewhat Scattered.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The two houses of the legislature met in joint session at 12 o'clock, and confirmed the respective acts of yesterday, electing J. B. Foraker United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1897. The senator-elect was escorted from Governor Bushnell's office to the hall of the House, where the joint session was held. He was received with great applause

Senator Foraker said he had come to answer the call to accept an honor, and would make a promise that he would do all in his power to fulfil the duties of his position. It enhanced his pleasure to know that he had been first endorsed by a convention of his own party, and then by one hundred thousand plurality at the polls, and now by a large majority of the largest number of Republicans ever elected to any general assembly in the history of the state. He was not elected by any factional majority, and he would give all Republicans equal consideration He announced his adherance to protection, to reciprocity, to the advancement of American shipping, the building of the Nicaraugu canal, and bimetalism with one dollar good as any other

Ex Governor McKinley followed in a highly eulogistic speech on the new senator

In the previous voting in the [illegible] Foraker received 59 votes, Brice [illegible] George A. Groat, Populist, of Cleveland, 1. The senate has 30 republicans, one of whom, Senator Porter, was absent on account of sickness in his family The six Democrats voted for Mr. Brice The Populist, William F. Conley of Mercer, voted for Mr. Groat, and is the only Populist ever elected to the Ohio legislature Governor Bushnell and ex-Governor McKinley were present Foraker's name was presented by Senator John J. Sullivan and seconded by Senator Adolph Kraemer of Cincinnati. Senator Hysell presented Mr. Brice's name.

In the house the vote stood: Foraker, 87; Brice, 21; John H. Thomas, Springfield, 1; Mr. Cage, 1; Judge Blandin of Cleveland, 1; Lawrence T. Neal, Chillicothe, 1, all of whom except Foraker are Democrats Foraker received the full Republican vote.

Speaker Sleeper, in the house, having vacated the chair, said, in presenting Foraker's name, he would name a Republican from Ohio to succeed Mr. Brice. Said he: "Sherman, since the war, has had a Democratic colleague, but we propose to break the record with a record-breaker (Applause.) We had no caucus; did not need any; Foraker's face and voice is familiar in every county of Ohio He has run for governor four times, and, though defeated twice, he appears today in the phenomenal position of being the people's choice without a caucus"

Senator Hysell, in presenting the name of Mr Brice, after extolling the senator, said: "Brice was not here asking the compliment of this vote, but was the Democratic senator from Ohio and was never silent when the voice of his party was heard, but responded to the call"

The following bills were introduced in the house:

Mr Kilbourne, prohibiting the sale of silverware marked "sterling," "sterling silver," "coin" or "coin silver" unless the same is 925 pure silver

Mr Rice, amending the Boxwell law so as to make it mandatory for the board of education to pay the tuition of graduates who attend other schools

Mr. Rice, requiring judgements of federal courts to be docketed in courts of common pleas

Mr. Lutz, amending sections 5190 and 6305 so as to prevent courts from taking damage cases from the jury and requiring the jury to pass on the question of contributory negligence.

Mr. Hutchinson, to regulate the practice of medicine

Mr. Flumerfelt, to prohibit the location of brothels within 1,000 feet of a schoolhouse, church, university, college or academy.

Mr. Moore, changing the oleomargarine law so as to omit the word "knowingly"

Mr Swingle, requiring a team of horses or cattle to be attached to traction engines while moving on the highways.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge McCuen's Pharmacy.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea Twenty-five cents a bottle.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The Grand Jury Reports—Real Estate Changes—Probate Court News.

CANTON, O., Jan. 13.—A petition has been filed in court this morning by Lawyers Pease, Baldwin & Young, in which Mary Ann Arter applies for a divorce from John Arter, and for alimony. The plaintiff and defendant were married at Doylestown in February, 1875. Mrs. Arter's charges are numerous. She claims that she has been cruelly treated for twelve years past Her husband choked her and, seizing a butcher knife, threatened to cut her throat. On the ninth day of the present month Arter struck her in the face, it is alleged, with his closed fist, and said he wished he had never seen the plaintiff. As the defendant owns considerable real estate, namely fifty-eight acres in Lawrence township, Stark county, and twenty acres in Franklin township, Summit county, Mrs. Arter desires sufficient alimony to support her four children and herself Mrs. Arter owns seventy-four acres of land in Lawrence township, and she desires to be restored to all her rights and title to the same.

TROUBLE ABOUT A FARM

Attorneys Eggert & McLaughlin filed a petition today in which Marion Donat, administrator of the estate of Jacob Donat, has entered into a controversy against Loren F. Stoner, guardian of Peter Donat, an insane person. The deceased Jacob Donat employed Peter Donat to cultivate a farm. For his services said Peter Donat was to receive his board and lodging and one-third of all wheat grown. It is alleged that Peter Donat did cultivate the land in question and sold all products failing to account to Jacob Donat for the same. The amount due the plaintiff under the charges made is $1,200. The latter desires the desendant to be ordered by the court to pay over that sum or such amount found to be due

PROBATE COURT NOTES

The will of David Culler, of Nimishillen township, has been probated. David J. Culler and Daniel Culler have been appointed executors

In the assignment of Joseph Mohler, of Plain township, a motion to set aside the appraisement and assignment of the homestead has been sustained. New appraisement ordered

David Lower is the administrator appointed in the estate of Sarah Hershberger, of Nimishillen township.

In the estate of Emile Fallot, of Canton, Louise Fallot has been appointed administratrix and authorized to settle the claim for damages against the Pennsylvania railway company

The will of Salome B Frase, of Lawrence township, has been admitted to probate

CANTON, Jan 14 C. A Linewood of, of Canton, has assigned to Nat. C McLean The property involved is a Leetonia Hotel and is valued at $5,000, and mortgaged for $7,000. The mortgages are held by Canton people, who were sureties for J. B Michener, as guardian of the Wikidal heirs

WILDER IS INDICTED.

The grand jury has made a partial report, the following being the list of true bills: Benjamin Smith, assault and battery; J. W Wilder, bigamy; Wm. B. Blackman, burglary and larceny; Louis Martella, cutting with intent to kill; T J Brigham, selling intoxicating liquors to minors; John Warden, shooting with intent to kill; Wm Shanks and Chas Leonard, burglary and larceny and malicious destruction of property

PROBATE COURT

The will of Charles H Elmer, of Canton, has been filed for probate

In the estate of Margaret Stump, of Perry township, an inventory and appraisement has been filed

The bond of George W. Spenseller's assignee has been filed and approved

Wm H Poorman has been appointed guardian of John Ricksecker, of Tuscarawas township.

In the assignment of Robinson Bros. of Massillon, an inventory and appraisement and schedule of debts has been filed

Joseph Hook's guardian, of Massillon, has filed a partial account

William D Edwards has been appointed guardian of Margaret Edwards, of Alliance

Marriage licenses have been granted to Franklin H. Nolen and Nora Boisgrain of Massillon; Frank A. Boran and Anna Schondel, of North Industry

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

F. X. Meyer has sold to Charles Krisher lot 971 in the first ward for $900.

Wm. C. Territt has sold to Charles Houk lot 2,135 in the second ward for $400.

Anna Graf has sold to Anna Daul lot 304 in the second ward No price named.

Arvine C. Wales has sold to Philip Hawk lot 2,084 in the fourth ward for $240.

We know of but one community in the world where dyspepsia is practically unknown, and that is the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. These good people have been studying the subject of digestion for more than a hundred years and they understand it pretty thoroughly, is evidenced in the foregoing fact Their Digestive Cordial is the safest and best remedy in cases of indigestion that we know of. A trial bottle can be had through your druggists for the trifling sum of 10 cents.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies the system with food already digested, and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods. It will almost instantly relieve the ordinary symptoms of indigestion, and no sufferer need to be told what these are.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

A NEW GOLDEN RULE.

Miss Barr Testifies in the Aultman Case.

THE INTEREST ON THE INCREASE

Witnesses for the Plaintiff Go on the Stand—John C. Dueber, Miss Barr and Mrs. Tonner Regard Mrs. Aultman as Rational.

CANTON, Jan. 14.—In the Aultman hearing late Monday afternoon, after THE INDEPENDENT had gone to press, Mrs. Elizabeth Raff testified that at the Aultman residence she was a sort of housekeeper. Guardian Miller instructed her to keep his appointment from becoming known to Mrs. Aultman, to keep the house doors locked, and to allow no one to see Mrs Aultman. The regular newspapers, the witness said, were kept from her, and Guardian Miller brought her such as she was to be allowed to have. Once she admitted a reporter, thinking him a messenger sent by the Rev. Mr. Edmonds. Mrs. Aultman after the interview again insisted on knowing about the guardianship, and was in bad spirits for a week. During this time Miller and others the witness said, assured her there was no guardian.

The hearing began this morning with the usual crush A large number of Massillon ladies were present when John C. Dueber took the stand. Mr. Dueber's testimony was brief and commonplace. He had known Mrs Aultman for several years and never noticed anything wrong or irrational in her conduct.

The important witness of the day was Miss Winnie Barr. Miss Barr had had fullest opportunity for forming an opinion concerning Mrs. Aultman's sanity, as she called there very frequently, often daily, taking many meals with her and sustaining relations of great intimacy. She said that Mrs Aultman always asked a blessing before beginning a meal, and invariably prayed for her persecutors On one occasion their conversation reverted to the golden rule, and Miss Barr said that the modernized version of it was "Do unto others as they do unto you." Mrs Aultman was much shocked by this and expressed her own belief in the more orthodox form, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Judge Baldwin cross-examined Miss Barr upon this point with some particularity

"You are a member of the church?" He inquired

"Yes sir."

"A Presbyterian?"

"Yes sir."

"And you believe in this improved version of the golden rule?"

"Yes, indeed, I do, Judge Baldwin, and if Mrs. Aultman had, too, it would have been better for her."

Miss Barr said that Mrs Harter's coachman brought down a package of Christmas presents a few weeks ago, and in her presence Mrs. Aultman at first refused to look at them, saying that there was too much ill-feeling between the families to justify any such gifts The Domberger woman finally persuaded her to examine them and she did so She concluded to retain the presents sent by her granddaughters, Elizabeth and Catharine, and gave the rest to the man saying, "John, take these back and tell her I can't accept them"

Miss Barr never heard Mrs Aultman say anything unkind of any member of the Harter family, although in talking of her troubles she did express unkindly sentiment in general terms Miss Barr thought the plaintiff rational.

Mrs Margaret Tonner was the last witness examined. She had known Mrs Aultman for years, and saw her during her protracted illness She thought her melancholy, after the death of her husband, natural She spoke of a recent birthday dinner attended by herself, Mr and Mrs Levi Miller, Dr and Mrs E P Edmonds and Mrs Aultman Mrs Aultman was talkative on this occasion, but rational.

It is now thought that the defense will rest tomorrow It is likely that court will adjourn next week as Judge Ambler has engagements with the circuit court. It is alleged that a petition will be circulated among prominent Cantonians today requesting L. L. Miller to resign as guardian.

CANTON, Jan. 13.—The Aultman guardian contest continues to attract wide attention, and is discussed everywhere The enormous cost of the hearing is a most common topic. It is said that the eminent experts each receive $1,000 a day, while engaged There are seven of them at least, and they probably average two days' a piece Then the counsel on both sides number eight of the highest priced attorneys in this section. They have been at work ten days, and the case is now only fairly begun

Mrs Aultman is being annoyed in many ways People have been seen by members of the household peering through windows Callers ring the door bell at all times, and ask for inmates of the house without disclosing their identity or their business Last night a tall, gaunt and heavily-veiled person in feminine attire, but decidedly masculine in appearance called and asked to see Mrs Aultman When this was refused he or she insisted on seeing Mr Albrecht, the old friend of Mrs. Aultman, here from Philadelphia for the trial. These matters will not be discussed at the household, and it is said friends of Mrs Aultman are afraid to have them brought out, lest it be claimed that they are more of her hallucinations. Some go far as to intimate that the annoyances are arranged to that end.

Dr. McDonald, was the last Saturday witness. He is satisfied of Mrs. Aultman's sanity. He said she told him Mrs. Harter, her step-daughter, accused her of marrying the late Mr Aultman for his money. But she was not surprised at that. She anticipated such trouble when Aultman proposed, but he allayed her fears by saying his daughter was already comfortable in a home of her own.

There were fewer professional men than usual at the trial on Monday morning, and the witnesses were not so interesting as the experts who were in the box last week. There was the usual crush of spectators.

COURTHOUSE AND COUNTY.

Grand Jury Work—Several New Cases Commenced.

CANTON, Jan. 15.—The grand jury completed its work late on Tuesday afternoon and indictments were reported in the following cases: Wm. Blackman, shooting with intent to kill: George Frush, cutting with intent to kill: Wm E. Schriver, burglary and larceny, and John W. Myers for embezzlement and larceny.

In the case of Anna Richards against William and Mattie Wortman, recently appealed from Justice J. K Bowers's court, the plaintiff's claim is but 75 cents. The sum is due the plaintiff for three days of labor as a domestic for the defendants at the rate of $1 50 per week. The costs in the case already amount to $8 40

The divorce case in which Mrs John W Yost seeks to be separated from her husband, is on trial today, and is being bitterly contested. Both sides are represented by numerous Massillon witnesses The wife alleges that her husband abused her, and he will attempt to demonstrate that it is an aggravated case of too much mother-in-law. The lawyers are Wilkison & Day, and Pease, Baldwin & Young.

Rosa C Stump is the plaintiff in an action begun in court today against Samuel B. Stern as administrator of the estate of Margaret Stump Rosa Stump claims that $944 75 is due her for services rendered the said Margaret Stump and for a cow and calf Similar petitions have been filed by Victoria O. Stump and Ida Stump, in which they pray for judgment in the sums of $228 15 and $910 25, respectively.

Vinnie Irene Reinoehl and John R Reinoehl, by their guardian D. F R inoehl, have sued Della May Reinoehl and Jennie Reinoehl to gain possession of the undivided ⅔ of the estate of the late Samuel Reinoehl.

Charles Lloyd has been sentenced to the boys' industrial school. The charge was vagrancy.

The will of Samuel Eschliman, of Lawrence township, has been filed for probate.

The will of John Baus, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

The guardian of Albert E Booth, of Massillon, has filed a final account

North Lawrence and Urban Hill.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 15.—Editor Yockey was in town last week.

George Ackerman footed it to Fulton Monday.

Kate Brant visited at Gable Cottage Monday.

The obsequies of Samuel Eschliman were witnessed by many neighbors and friends, who came to show their last token of respect to one whom they had learned to esteem and confide in. He was laid to rest in the cemetery at Pleasant View.

Robert Pollock, sr, has been confined to his house several weeks on account of sickness.

The social at the home of Miss Edith Seavers Tuesday evening was an unqualified success. Socially they had an enjoyable time, financially realized over $16. The fishpond and the cakewalk were drawing cards

The C. E. Society will have new topic cards printed for the next six months

Walter Mullins was down Monday looking after his interest in the coal field south-west of here

There will be a pie social at the home of Mrs. N K. Bowman Saturday evening. All are invited. Also a ladies' exchange in Benner's meat market Saturday night

It is to be regretted that a few of our enterprising ladies were not given places on the new parsonage committee It now looks as though the men will hold the offices and the women do the work.

Peter Shriber, one of the enterprising solicitors of THE INDEPENDENT, was in Urban Hill, Monday, looking after the interests of that excellent paper

The second quarterly meeting will occur at the chapel on the 25th and 26th of this month.

S W. Fulton was in Massillon on Tuesday on business.

W. E. Weygandt, the promising young lawyer of Orrville, was in our burgh on business Tuesday.

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have asthma, bronchitis, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try it call at our store, McCuen pharmacy, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion McCuen pharmacy.

FOR SALE—A 13 horse traction engine, water tank, Wooster double picket mill, new buzz saw, all in first class order. Will be sold on reasonable terms Call on or address

JAMES BUTTERMORE, North Lawrence, O.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan 14.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 71@72c; No. 2 red, 69@70c.

CORN—New No. 2 yellow ear, 35½@36c; new No. 2 shelled, 32@32½c; high mixed shelled, 31@31½c; mixed ear, 33@34c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23½@24c; No. 2 do, 23¼@23½c; extra No. 3 white, 22@22½c; light mixed, 21@21½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $17.00@17.25; No. 2 timothy, $16.25@16.50; mixed clover, $14.50@14.75; packing, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 feeding prairie, $13.25@13.50; wagon hay, $18.00@19.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 26@27c; Ohio fancy creamery, 23@24c; fancy country roll 14@16c; low grade and cooking, 7@10c

CHEESE—Fancy New York, September make, full cream, large size, 10½@11c; New York flats, 11½@12c; fancy Ohio's, September make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c; limburger, 11@11½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c. Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 22@23c; cold storage, 17@18c.

POULTRY — Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; spring chickens, 45@55c, as to size; dressed chickens, 11@12c per pound; live ducks, 75@80c per pair; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound; dressed, 13@14c live goose, $1 00@1 25 per pair.

GAME—Rabbits, 30@35c per pair; quail, $1.75@2.00 per dozen, pheasants $5.50@6.00 per dozen; squirrels, 50@75c per dozen, grouse, $6.50@7.00 per dozen, venison whole, 12@13c, saddles 17@18c

PITTSBURG, Jan 14.

CATTLE—Receipts for Monday 30 cars on sale; demand steady, market firm at opening, but closed only steady Today the receipts are light and prices unchanged We quote Prime $4 40@4.75, good, $4 20@4 40, good butchers, $3 80@4.10; rough fat $3 00@3 80; bulls, cows and stags, $1 50@3 30, feeders $3 25@3 80, fresh cows and springers, $15 00@40 00

HOGS—Receipts liberal on Monday, about 50 cars on sale and market slow but today the receipts are light and feeling a little better, market firmer and prices steady We quote the following prices Prime light and pigs, $3 90@4.00, medium weights $3 85@3 90, heavy hogs, $3 70@3 80; roughs, $3 00@3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply heavy on Monday, about 50 cars on sale market dull prices 25c lower on all grades Today's receipts about 10 cars, market continues very slow, especially on lambs, which are still lower We quote as follows: Export wethers, $3 60@3.80, prime sheep, $3 50@3 70, good, $3.00@3.25, fair, $2 25@2 75, common, $1.50@2 00, culls, 75c@1 25 Lambs, $3 50@4 75 Veal calves, $5 50@6.25, heavy and thin calves, $2 50@4 00

CINCINNATI Jan 14

HOGS—Market active and higher at $3.30@3.85. Receipts, 2,900 head Shipments, 2,300 head

CATTLE—Market steady at $2 50@4.35 Receipts 2,200 head; shipments, 500 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep slow and easy at $1.25@3.50. Receipts, 800 head shipments, none Lambs quiet and steady at $3.25@4.75

NEW YORK, Jan 14.

WHEAT—Spot market dull; No 2 red, 67¼@68¾c No. 1 hard, 69¼c

CORN—Spot market firm, No. 2, 35c.

OATS—Spot market dull, No 2, 24c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 9½@10½c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6¼@8½c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep weak at $2.50@3.75. Lambs easier at $4.00@5.00 for ordinary to prime; choice and extra, $5.12½@5.25.

HOGS—Market 10@15c lower at $3 90@4.15; pigs, $4 20@4.25.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, January 15, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	68
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-22
Corn	30-32
Barley	60
Wool	8-10-12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$3 50-3 80
Timothy Seed	$1 50-$1 80
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$14 00-16 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	20
Lard, per pound	7
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	60
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 90-2 10
Potatoes	25
Onions	25
Apples	60
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 30-$1 20

Teachers' Institute.

The next regular meeting of the Perry Township Institute will be held at the Center district, known as Buzzard's Glory, next Saturday. It is hoped that all teachers in the township will be present, as an interesting session is anticipated. The following programme has been arranged:

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:15.

Will the Metric System Ever Come into General Use ..... H. H Gallatin
Some Recent Changes in Primary Work ..... Miss Anna Nill
Class Drill in Orthography ..... L. S. Harris

EVENING SESSION, 8:15.

Township Supervision ..... J. J. Alband
What Should the Average Pupil Know When Graduated From the Country Schools ..... Eli Doll
Language Teaching ..... John Sarver.

Principal of Canton High School, Supt Baker, of Navarre, is also expected to be present F. A. HANNA, Pres.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Use It in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucus, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

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THE STATE OF UTAH.

TAKEN INTO THE SISTERHOOD AFTER THE NINTH KNOCK AT THE DOOR.

Sketch of "The Vale of Deseret"—An Old Story Related by One of Her Gentile Pioneers—A Great Problem Solved and a Great Commonwealth Transformed.

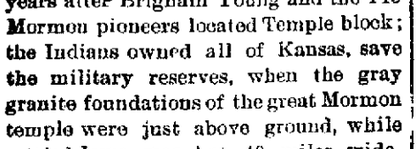
[Special Correspondence.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 1.—Utah is one of us. After the longest territorial childhood in our history, 45 years, the commonwealth founded by the exiles from Nauvoo by presidential proclamation becomes the forty-fifth state in the sisterhood. Nine times have the denizens in the vale of Deseret knocked at Uncle Sam's door before hearing the welcome "Come in!" and in the meantime 13 states have entered, every one of which was behind Utah at the start. Salt Lake City had 5,000 inhabitants when Yerba Buena was startled by the gold discovery and began its rapid transformation into San Francisco; the site of Denver was a sagebrush desert 11 years after Brigham Young and the 143 Mormon pioneers located Temple block; the Indians owned all of Kansas, save the military reserves, when the gray granite foundations of the great Mormon temple were just above ground, while settled Iowa was but 40 miles wide, Minnesota was a Sioux hunting ground, all west of it and north of the Kaw was unorganized territory, Arizona was but a narrow desert strip, and Oklahoma had not been dreamed of. Children born of English parents in Salt Lake City have long been grandmothers, and a native of that city, son of a Manxman and Mormon president, is soon to be Utah's first senator. But what a strange, wild history lies between, and in these 45 years how many blunders and follies were committed as well as acts of heroism and sublime self sacrifice!

A Look Backward.

Oh, snatch some portion of those acts from fate,
Historic muse, and to the world relate.

I shall not write the history, of course. The world knows it, for there have been something over 300 books written about the Mormons. But there are many side facts, with the reality of history and all the glow of romance, which should be set down to impress young Americans as to the wonderful growth of our west and the power of our institutions to



THE MORMON TEMPLE.

solve a great problem and transform a great commonwealth. The superstitious might find strange suggestions in the odd numbers—45 years of territorial life to become the forty-fifth state, 9 applications to secure admission, 13 other new states coming in ahead and 3 territories claiming to be fit for admission. Equally suggestive is the anomalous fact that when the original Utah was split down the middle and the western half of the Great basin was rushed into the Union as the state of Nevada our most farseeing statesmen expected that it would grow rapidly, and, by successive additions, be able to absorb and control Mormon Utah, whereas it is the only American commonwealth which is declining in wealth and population. On the eastern side of the Great basin many mountain streams, fed all summer by the immense icebergs and snowdrifts in the Wasatch mountains, create broad, fertile valleys among the foothills and run far out into the basin before being lost in "sinks" and salt marshes. On the western side the few streams scarcely issue from the hills before they are lost in the loose red earth, and scientists have declared that if the Ohio river were turned into the northwest corner of the Great basin not a drop of it would reach the Colorado, so drying is the air and so absorbing the earth. With our present knowledge it is not possible to see how Nevada can sustain itself as a state.

When the 12 apostles and 2,000 Mormon pioneers crossed the Mississippi on the ice in February, 1846, and started on their hard journey, there were not, save in Texas, 20,000 white Americans in all the country west of the Council Bluffs meridian. All the preceding winter every available room in Nauvoo, even the great temple, had been turned into a workshop. Green timber had been boiled in brine to hasten its seasoning.

Twelve thousand wagons were ready when the first party started, and others followed as rapidly as they could be organized until, by the 1st of May, 16,000 Mormons were on the way. The advance parties suffered terribly. "All night," says a woman who made the journey, "the wagons came trundling into camp with half frozen children screaming with cold or crying for food, and the same the next day and the next, the whole line of march. The open sky and bare ground for women and children in February are things only to be endured when human nature is put to the rack of necessity, and many a mother hastily buried her dead child by the wayside, only regretting she could not lie down with it herself and be at peace."

By this early start, however, they reached the Missouri in time to break sod and plant crops, and their camp was soon spread on both sides above and below the present Omaha and as far west as Columbus, Neb. There they were visited by Colonel Thomas L. Kane of the United States army, and at his suggestion Brigham Young raised the famous Mormon battalion of 500 men for the Mexican war. They marched in the Kearny and Doniphan expedition and from the lower Rio Grande across the desert and mountains to San Diego. Major John D. Lee, afterward notorious for his part in the Mountain meadow massacre, told me while I was at his retreat on the Colorado in 1872 how he and Major Howard Egan went with the battalion to Santa Fe and received there the bounty and first payment, amounting to $20,000, which Lee and Egan took back to Brigham Young to be used in outfitting for the journey to Utah. The battalion was put in the command of Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, and long afterward the Mormons used to tell, with a glow of pride, that his attachment to these soldiers was so great that when he entered Salt Lake City, in 1858, with the United States army he rode with his head uncovered. A company of 246 pioneers had already been sent around from New York under Colonel Samuel Brannan. They reached Yerba Buena in time to aid the revolution against Mexican rule, and, the discovery of gold following soon, Brannan remained and became a very wealthy man, while the Mormons scattered and worked their way through to Utah.

When Brigham Young Was a Lion.

It was on that day in 1857 when all the people were gathered about Big Cottonwood lake, 24 miles from the city and 10,000 feet above sea level, when the music was loud and the dancing at its merriest, Brigham leading the head cotillion with his favorite wife, Emeline Free, that Elder A. O. Smoot rode into the assemblage, having come from the Missouri river as fast as his strength would bear, and announced that President Buchanan had sent a new set of officials for Utah, and that with them was a great army, now rapidly nearing Utah. Many a time have I sat by cabin fires in remote villages of Utah and heard old men and women tell how the people rose as one man and how Brigham was then truly the lion of the Lord. He took the stand and said: "God has granted my wish, and the devil has taken me at my word. I said the day we reached Utah that if the minions of hell would leave me ten years I'd be ready for them. They have taken me at my word, and they will see that I am ready."

He promptly ordered out the militia, issued proclamations, and the so called Mormon war began. It was during the three years beginning with 1855 that most of those acts were committed which anti-Mormon writers refer to as the "church murders." The first year the crop failed, and the next winter the people had to dig thistle roots and segoes for food. A spirit of wild fanaticism followed and a fearful period, known as the "reformation," during which the "blood atonement" doctrine was preached and occasionally enforced. The same year 2,000 Mormons started from the frontier in August to travel to Utah with handcarts. Winter came early while they were in the heart of the Rocky mountains; 300 of them died, and many more suffered the loss of an eye or a limb or otherwise by cold and hunger. In the meanwhile a mob had driven the United States judges and other officials out of the territory, and gentiles and dissenting Mormons fled in every direction. The army came late in 1857 and was barred out till the next summer, but its location in the territory proved the beginning of Mormon prosperity.

Mines were opened in adjacent territories, and the Mormons had a good market for their surplus at famine prices. Our civil war came on, a hard winter closed the Missouri river, Indians dominated all other routes, and flour in Montana rose to $110 per barrel. The Mormons literally coined money. During one peculiarly hard winter some 4,000 miners came to winter in the city, and I have heard old Mormons and merchants estimate that their average expenditures there were $5,000 per day for four months. After the war came the Union Pacific railroad, and when I crossed the plains, although the terminus of the road was near Cheyenne, the Mormon settlements were in a highly prosperous condition by reason of freighting and furnishing supplies to the advance working parties.

A Great State.

A dumb war followed between the United States officials and the Mormons till, in 1882, congress passed the Edmunds act, and the final assault on polygamy began. Its origin, according to the Mormons, was in a revelation to Joseph Smith, given July 12, 1843, but it was not openly avowed by the church till September, 1852. In 1862 the first law of congress against it was enacted; it was strengthened in 1874 by the Poland act, but it was not till the commission was appointed under the Edmunds act that anything practical was done. The Mormons yielded gracefully, and now the only use of the Edmunds act is for the prosecution of negroes in Washington who are living according to the old law of the plantation instead of the statutes.

During all these late years mines have been opened and railroads built, and great flocks of blooded sheep bred in the mountain pastures, and gentile churches built, and gentile influence established, and now the once Mormon commonwealth comes into the Union with 84,970 square miles, 260,000 people and politics based on the interests of silver, lead and wool. Long may she wave. And as one of her gentile pioneers, who edited a paper here when pistols and clubs were in order and had considerable of his blood spilt for an editorial indiscretion, I think I may say without egotism, "Welcome, sweet sister, and all the more welcome because of your wonderful transformation."

J. B. PARKER.

THE LOSS OF A WORD.

NOBODY KNOWS HOW OR WHERE IT ESCAPED.

But It May Cost the Government Many Millions of Dollars—The Supreme Court to Reopen the Famous Hat Trimming Cases—More Than $20,000,000 Involved.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Word comes from Washington that the supreme court is to rehear the famous "hat trimmings" cases which were argued some weeks ago. The rehearing is to be given because there was not a full court when they were heard before and because the amount of money involved makes it important that every care be exercised to protect the interests of the government. The individual claimants have large amounts at stake, but to the government the decision means between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. The hat trimmings cases originated in Philadelphia, and one of the beneficiaries by the decision of the court, if it is in favor of the claimants, will be John Wanamaker. The test case was brought by Meyer & Dickinson of this city, and it was decided by the jury in 1891 in favor of the plaintiffs.

An error in the tariff law of 1883 caused the bringing of these claims against the government. Where so complicated a piece of legislation is concerned there are always errors, some of them due to carelessness of the senators or members of the house concerned in framing the bill, some to the treasury department, which makes suggestions for paragraphs and which examines the bill for errors before it is sent to the president. Some of the errors are made by the clerks of the house or senate in transcribing the bill. So commonly recognized is this weakness in the making of tariffs that there are lawyers in New York and Philadelphia who make a good living studying tariff laws and telling people who pay duty under them where they are faulty. These lawyers are too clever to publish their discoveries. They wait until importers have paid large sums to the government for duties on foreign goods. Then they go to these importers and say they know a flaw in the tariff law which may make it possible to recover from the government some part of the duties paid. The importers, who have much to gain and nothing to lose, authorize the lawyer to go ahead on a percentage basis.

Sometimes the error in the tariff bill is the omission of a comma or the substitution of a comma for a semicolon. Sometimes a word is omitted or words are transposed so as to make the meaning of the paragraph obscure. There is a customs commission now which interprets tariff laws, and it undertook in one case to go back to the "intention" of congress in making a certain provision. But this the courts will not do. Though it may be plain enough that congress meant one thing in a tariff paragraph if the language of the law bears another interpretation the courts will give that interpretation the force of law.

In the hat trimmings cases the error was the omission from a paragraph of the law of 1883 of the word "vegetable." No one knows just where this word dropped out of the law, but the law as passed provided that a duty of 20 per cent should be collected on "hats, etc., materials, braids, plaits, laces, trimmings, willow sheets and squares used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and goods composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow hair, whalebone or any other substance or material not specially enumerated or provided for."

It was intended to have the word "vegetable" precede the word "substance," so that the material not specially provided for, to be admitted at 20 per cent, should be limited to vegetable substances. Silk ribbons used in part for the trimming of hats were classed by the treasury as unenumerated manufactures of silk and paid duty at the rate of 50 per cent under another paragraph of the law.

In 1886 an importer named Langfelt brought suit against the collector of the port here, claiming that some cotton back ribbon, of which he had imported a very large quantity, was dutiable at 20 per cent only, and that excessive duties had been collected from him. He won his suit in the lower court before a jury which was instructed by Judge McKennan that if the chief use of the ribbons was the trimming of hats they came under the paragraph quoted above. This decision was affirmed in the supreme court eventually, and $6,000,000 were refunded on it. A man named Edelhoff, who imported hatbands, afterward brought suit in New York, and he also received a verdict and a handsome refund.

Then Meyer & Dickinson of Philadelphia brought suit on another class of goods used as hat trimmings and got a verdict for $632.40 from a Philadelphia jury on the 19th of June, 1891. That verdict for $632.40, if sustained, meant a loss of probably $25,000,000 to the government. The attorney general of the United States gave instructions to have the cases appealed to the supreme court. There the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

The Langfelt case was reheard by the supreme court, and the judgment in favor of the plaintiff was affirmed finally on the very day when the Meyer & Dickinson case was decided by the jury in this city. It is probable the rehearing to be given by the supreme court in a short time will be the last of this famous litigation.

Secretary Charles Foster tried to compromise the hat trimmings cases for $3,000,000. His estimate of the loss to the government, if they were decided adversely, was $25,000,000.

GRANT HAMILTON.

NOW 99 YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Grinnell Credits Her Vigorous Old Age to Paine's Celery Compound.

It is an uncommon thing to learn of persons reaching the age of Mrs. Emyle Hyde Grinnell, and years of good health such as hers come only to those who make use of the very best means of keeping well.

No one will wonder that the bright-eyed old lady, whose mind today is as alert and clear as ever, should be anxious for others to try Paine's celery compound.

Mrs Emyle Hyde Grinnell was born in Bennington, Vt, July 6, 1796, and is today living with her granddaughter, the wife of Martin Fowler, of Colchester, Vt., a beautiful town near Fort Ethan Allen. Her father was a farmer and hotel keeper, and she lived upon the farm until her marriage Mrs Grinnell has none of the infirmities of age She rises at daylight, works about the house, and when the weather will permit walks outdoors. Her eyesight is so good that she threads a needle and spends many hours crocheting and doing fancy work. She keeps abreast of the times, and is remarkably well informed on many subjects. She declares that she does not feel any older than she has for years, and if people half her age enjoyed such good health as she they would consider themselves fortunate. She has seven children, four boys and three girls, two of whom are living today.

Mrs. Grinnell writes:

COLCHESTER Vt, Oct. 11, 1895.

"Paine's celery compound has been my health preserver during the last few years. Whenever I have an ache or a pain a few doses of this medicine give me relief and strength Few women even though much younger than I, enjoy as good health, for my appetite is natural, my sleep refreshing, and I can walk quite a distance without feeling tired. People are surprised at my vigorous appearance and activity, which I believe, is the result of my using Paine's celery compound It has cured me of constipation, and is of great help to me when over tired

Gratefully yours,
Mrs Emyle Hyde Grinnell."

Paine's celery compound is especially valuable for recruiting the strength and spent energies of men and women advanced in years. It is the one preparation considered worthy the name of a true nerve food and blood remedy by physicians throughout the country It is prescribed by them in every state in Union to tone up the system, regulate the nerves and restore health and strength.

Nothing in the past has ever approached it in power of building up weakened nerve tissue and giving strength to the tired body. In severe cases of persistent headache, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and sleeplessness due to nervous feebleness, Paine's celery compound has a record of lasting and rapid cures that embrace every city and town in the wide sweep of the United States.

Its remarkable power over disease lies in its active replacing of worn out parts by new, healthy ones, and in its healing and purifying action among the most minute tissues of the body It searches out the weak parts at once, and sets to work to build them up The tired body feels the strengthening effects of Paine's celery compound forthwith.

Give the nerves a chance to recover, and the entire body will regain its health and strength Take Paine's celery compound

IVORY TOP Lamp Chimneys Will NOT Break With Heat

Of course you could break one with a hammer, if you hit it hard enough but no one uses a lamp chimney that way. IVORY TOP lamp chimneys are made from the best glass by a patented process and are different from any other kind. You can find them at all progressive stores. Some dealers don't sell them because they last too long. Refuse substitutes.

A book about lamps sent free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Felton

The Columbia Bicycle Pad Calendar For 1896

YOU NEED IT.

A Desk Calendar is a necessity—most convenient kind of storehouse for memoranda. The Columbia Desk Calendar is brightest and handsomest of all—full of dainty pen sketches and entertaining thoughts on outdoor exercise and sport. Occasionally reminds you of the superb quality of Columbia Bicycles and of your need of one. You won't object to that, of course. The Calendar will be mailed for five 2-cent stamps.

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HIGH GRADE LOW PRICE

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SOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ROARED LIKE A LION.

A COASTER CAPTAIN'S STORY OF A REMARKABLE WHALE.

It Didn't "Blow," but Its Roar Was Something Awful—It Was Eighty Feet In Length and Had a Queer Looking Head Tried to Swamp the Schooner.

"No," said Captain J. A. Crossman of South Portland, "we didn't encounter the sea serpent, but we had a strange experience with a whale, and I don't believe anybody ever had the like before. I've been at sea, man and boy, since I was 9 years old, and I never saw the like of the whale we encountered. I never saw a whale before that didn't blow, but the one we met didn't, but it gave a roar that was awful."

"It sounded like the lions in Central park, New York," said Miss Houston, who was one of the party that had the strange encounter.

"It certainly was more like the roar of a lion than anything else I can think of," said Captain Crossman.

The schooner Grace Webster, Captain Crossman, was on her way from New York to Portland with 414 tons of coal. Besides the captain and crew Mrs. Crossman, her daughter and Miss Houston were on board.

The schooner was about ten miles off Wood island and making good headway under full sail, the mate, Merrill Crossman, at the wheel, when there was a sudden commotion ahead, and the great head shot up into the air and was on a level with the deck.

One of the crew first sighted the strange creature and called Captain Crossman, and in a moment all on board but the man at the wheel were looking at the strange sight. They saw before them an enormous head, one mass of great bunches, through which the wicked looking eyes of the creature gleamed. They expected the whale, if such, would "blow," but it did not then or after. Once a narrow thread of what looked like steam shot up, but not a drop of water was sent into the air. As they looked at the creature it roared savagely, and then drew close up to the side of the schooner, giving them ample time to observe the head, and all agree that it was very broad; that it tapered almost to a point, and that it was not very thick through the thickest part. The creature was about 75 to 80 feet in length and had a very broad tail, very different from that of an ordinary whale In fact, at the time there were three or four whales in sight, and they had no difficulty in noting the points of difference between them and the stranger.

The great creature went down head first and then made a series of attempts to strike the side of the schooner with its tail. It did not succeed and swam around them, roaring loudly, in evident anger. Then it went down and under the schooner.

Captain Crossman, who had watched for this movement, gave orders to be ready to lower the boat, fearing that the whale might come up under them and break them in two. It was very fortunate that they were not forced to lower their boat, as it proved later to be leaking and would not have carried half their number safely to land.

For more than an hour the whale continued its remarkable acrobatic performance, standing on its head, with its tail waving in the air most of the time. It seemed bent on hitting the schooner, and it took the best of good seamanship to prevent an encounter.

At last the whale seemed to get tired of what had been fun at first, and it headed for the westward.

Captain Crossman is of the opinion that this strange whale must have been mistaken for a sea serpent many times. Seen but a short distance off, the head would look more like that of a great serpent than of a whale.

The creature, while making its long and repeated attempts to hit the schooner, continued its roaring when above water. It would scrape against the side of the schooner and then would draw off, seem to be calculating the distance, and then strike. The schooner was kept off at the right moment, and the creature missed the vessel every time. It was an odd experience, and for a time there was something closely resembling a panic, the women being badly frightened.

Miss Houston said that the sight of that great mass standing almost upright in midocean was something not to be forgotten. Captain Crossman is uncertain whether the whale is a natural fighter or whether it was frightened when it came up out of the water, and as a result of its confusion made the repeated attempts to sink the schooner. One of the crew hit it with a bolt, and many times Captain Crossman said he could have hit it with a board from the deck. He did not venture to do anything to further arouse its anger and let it go in peace.—Portland (Me.) Press.

A Story About John Wanamaker.

I ran across my old friend Jim Biddle of the Biddles of Philadelphia yesterday, and we fell a-talking about John Wanamaker. Said Jim: "A good many years ago I was clerk in a store in Chestnut street at a salary of $75 a month. One day a dray was driven up to the door, and the driver, coming into the store, handed me an order for two bolts of cloth. It was signed 'John Wanamaker.' John was a struggling beginner then, and the house decided that it did not know him well enough to sell him the cloth on time, so I was instructed to send word that we could not deliver the goods without the money."—New York Press.

Effect of a Farce Comedy.

"Johnny," called his mother, "quit using that bad language."

"Why," replied the boy, "Shakespeare said what I just did."

"Well," replied the mother, growing infuriated, "you should quit going with him—he's no companion for you."—Louisville Post.

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THE HISTORIC TOMBS.

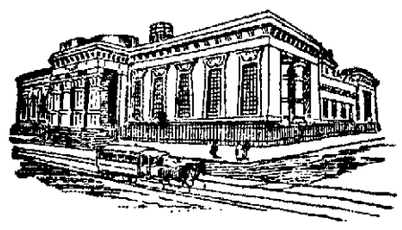
Tragic Memories Surround the Famous New York Prison.

DEAD HOPES AND RUINED LIVES.

Interesting Romances Connected With the Tombs—The First Execution—The Cupola Fire and the Mysterious Death of John C. Colt—"The Bridge of Sighs."

What the Bastille was to Paris more than a century ago, and Newgate prison was to London within the memory of men still living, so the Tombs of New York city is to the American today. This celebrated jail is in the center of the city's most densely populated wards. All about it are the haunts of vice, and familiarity with its exterior and the swarming crowds in its vicinity that have occupied its interior cells detract somewhat from its terrors.

The Tombs has held in its time criminals from every corner of the earth, and within its gloomy precincts have been strangled murderers whose deeds are an enduring part of our criminal history. In



THE TOMBS.

its time it has been the scene of births as well as deaths, and within its shadows the nuptial knot has been tied as well as the hangman's noose. It has been the tomb of dead hopes and ruined lives, and we have reason to believe that within its walls new aspirations have been born of present degradation and the future of better lives carefully and prayerfully planned.

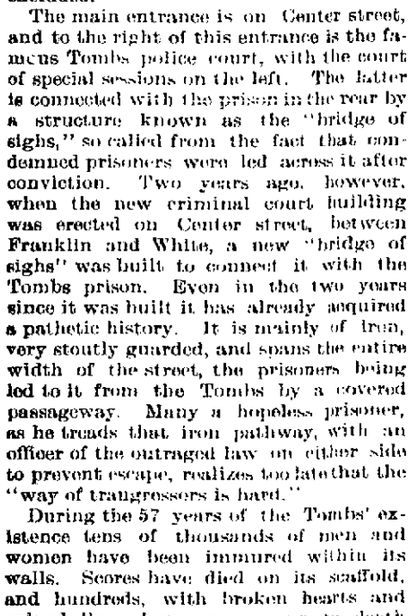
The Tombs prison occupies a city block. It is within gunshot of the city hall and is bounded by Center, Elm, Leonard and Franklin streets. Its style of architecture is distinctly Egyptian and was instigated by the story of John L. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., who at the time when the city council had decided upon the erection of a new jail had published his wonderfully interesting work descriptive of his travels in Egypt and along the upper Nile. The site of the Tombs had at one time been a stagnant pond, but in 1833 the city council decided to drain the place and erect thereon the city prison.

After much draining and pile driving the gloomy structure, which is composed principally of Maine granite, was ready for occupancy in 1838. There are 150 cells in the main prison, arranged in four tiers, and the place is always so crowded that it is not unusual to find three or four prisoners in one cell. Gloomy even to oppressiveness though this prison is under the light of the midday, midsummer sun, yet it is not a little curious that hovering over its walls at all times may be seen great swarms of tame pigeons, whose flitting shadows pass over the interior courts, reminding the prisoners looking out through the bars of the world from which they are excluded.

The main entrance is on Center street, and to the right of this entrance is the famous Tombs police court, with the court of special sessions on the left. The latter is connected with the prison in the rear by a structure known as the "bridge of sighs," so called from the fact that condemned prisoners were led across it after conviction. Two years ago, however, when the new criminal court building was erected on Center street, between Franklin and White, a new "bridge of sighs" was built to connect it with the Tombs prison. Even in the two years since it was built it has already acquired a pathetic history. It is mainly of iron, very stoutly guarded, and spans the entire width of the street, the prisoners being led to it from the Tombs by a covered passageway. Many a hopeless prisoner, as he treads that iron pathway, with an officer of the outraged law on either side to prevent escape, realizes too late that the "way of transgressors is hard."

During the 57 years of the Tombs' existence tens of thousands of men and women have been immured within its walls. Scores have died on its scaffold, and hundreds, with broken hearts and ruined lives, have gone down to death within its cells. From between its massive pillars thousands of condemned men have gone out to the penitentiaries of the state, and other thousands, declared "not guilty," have returned to their ordinary vocations, their lives stained by contact with the prison shadow.

While murder is the highest crime known to the law it is a curious fact that murderers are not the greatest criminals. Men, and women, too, whose lives up to the time when passion, insanity or jealousy led them to the perpetration of the murderous act were pure as snow, so far as crime is concerned, cannot be ranked with the professional pickpocket or bur-



A CORRIDOR IN THE TOMBS.

glar. The professional thief deliberately plans his crimes and carries them out, without any thought of physical injury to his victim, unless it may be for the protection of his own life or liberty, but the majority of murderers are men who, under the influence of liquor or momentary passion, commit the crime which is the greatest known to the law.

The first man hung in the Tombs was Edward Coleman, a Philadelphia negro, who murdered his wife and paid the penalty for the same on the 12th day of January, 1839. Coleman's wife was a pretty mulatto woman, known as the "hot corn" girl. She discarded Coleman, who was a worthless fellow, and he, becoming jealous of her, cut her throat with a razor while she was selling on Broadway the commodity that gave her her name.

The second execution in the Tombs was that of Patrick Russel, who was convicted of the brutal murder of an associate. The most noted death in the Tombs, however, was that of John C. Colt, a brother of the famous inventor of the revolver. Colt was a professional bookkeeper and occupied an office on Chambers street, directly opposite the great down town store afterward erected by Alexander T. Stewart. The Colt case is one of the most famous in the history of American crime.

John C. Colt, who, in addition to being an expert at his profession, also had considerable literary ability, was at this time writing a textbook on bookkeeping which Samuel Adams was printing. There was a balance of money due by the author to the publisher, and on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 17, 1841, Adams called to get the money, which had been promised some time before. At the time of the visit a Mr. Wheeler, also a bookkeeper, and a boy were at work in the room adjoining that of Colt. Wheeler and the lad heard loud talking, which continued for some minutes, and which was followed by a deep groan and the heavy fall of a body. Wheeler went out, and pulling aside the cover of Colt's keyhole looked through. He saw the figure of a man bending over another and trying apparently to drag it to a lounge.

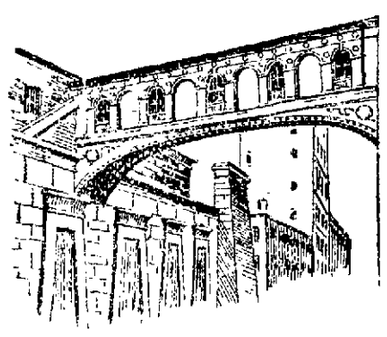
Wheeler returned to his pupil, and in explanation of the noise said: "Colt has had a drunken visitor and has all he can do to manage him. What fools people are!"

The man whom Wheeler supposed to be drunk was Samuel Adams, and at that time Samuel Adams was as dead as a coffin nail. Had Colt gone before the police authorities and delivered himself up, saying that he had killed Adams in self defense, so high was his character at the time that he might have been released, but like the brilliant and scholarly Eugene Aram, whose crime he imitated, he tried, like his prototype, to hide from mortal ken the victim of his anger.

At that time much of our trade with southern ports was done by means of fast sailing schooners. On one of these schooners, bound for New Orleans, there was a box consigned to parties in New Orleans who had no existence. The schooner was delayed by storms for more than a week, and the weather at the time being very warm the attention of the officers and crew was attracted to a horrible stench coming up from the hold. An investigation began, and the stench was traced to a box, which, on being opened, was found to contain the horribly mutilated remains of Samuel Adams.

The captain of the schooner, who appears to have been a shrewd man, disinfected the contents of the box and had it taken on to New Orleans, from which point the superintendent of police of New York was communicated with at once.

After some trouble the carter who took the box to the schooner was discovered, and, without hesitation, he said that the



"THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS."

parcel had been given him by John C. Colt, who paid him for taking it to the vessel. In the meantime the disappearance of Samuel Adams, who was a well known, respectable man, had been reported to the police and was being discussed by the papers. Colt was at once arrested and, to the surprise of every one, confessed to the crime. In explanation he said that he owed Adams some money, but not so much as was claimed. He paid him all he could afford on the day of the murder, but Adams, not satisfied, became violent and assailed him. In self defense, as Colt claimed, he struck the man over the head with a billet of wood, intending only to disable him, but found, to his horror, that he had killed him.

Overcome with dread and thinking only of his own safety, Colt at once hit upon the plan of cutting up the body, placing it in a box and disposing of it as has been before described.

Colt's trial lasted for ten days, and although he was ably defended the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Before this crime Colt, who was about 30 years of age, was engaged to be married to an accomplished young woman named Caroline Henshaw. From first to last this woman's devotion was unshaken. On the day set for the execution Miss Henshaw, accompanied by Colt's brother and John Howard Payne, famous as the author of "Home, Sweet Home," went to the Tombs and was there married to the condemned man, the Rev. Mr. Anthon performing the ceremony.

Half an hour after the marriage ceremony the bride, so soon to be a widow, took her leave. An hour before the time set for the execution an alarm of fire in the prison was raised. The cupola was ablaze. As soon as it was extinguished the sheriff went back to the cell to bring Colt out for execution.

The sheriff found John C. Colt lying on his cot, his hands composedly crossed on his breast and a knife buried in his heart.

Who gave the prisoner the knife is a question that has never been settled. There are people still living who believe that Colt's friends set fire to the prison, and that during the excitement Colt was permitted to escape and a body substituted by his friends, conveying the impression of a suicide.

An odd sequence to this strange story is the fact that a few weeks after the death, actual or supposed, of John C. Colt, Caroline Henshaw left New York. Where she went was never ascertained, but her disappearance gave a semblance of truth to the story of Colt's escape.

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

A Unique Specialty.

In Berlin there is a shorthand writer with a unique specialty. He attends all funerals of prominent persons and takes down verbatim the addresses of the officiating clergymen. Then he prepares highly ornamented copies of the addresses and sells them to the friends of the eulogized dead. His business is so good that he has taken one assistant and has advertised for another.

TO SCARE BURGLARS.

A FEW DEVICES SOMEWHAT OUT OF THE COMMON RUN.

They May Happen to Frighten People Who Are Not Burglars, but There Is No Doubt That Most of Them Are Calculated to Scare Every Time.

A little party of women, brought together last week by a family reunion over in Brooklyn, had under debate a communication recently printed in The Sun respecting domestic devices to serve as burglar alarms.

"We believe in pin," said one. "John cut a little groove like half of an auger hole across the tops of the front and back doors, a few inches back from the outer edge, and before we go to bed we poke into each one a stick supporting some old tinware on the extreme end. A leaky watering pot, with some old tin cups inside, hangs on one, and on the other an old dishpan, with a couple of baking tins tied to it. So long as the door stays shut nothing happens, but if it is pushed open the least mite of a crack down comes the tinware with a clatter fit to wake up everybody in the ward."

"That's all well enough for your doors, but how about the windows? A thief can open one of those new fangled catches by poking a table knife up between the sashes, as easy as you'd say scat."

"But that wouldn't open our windows. John has bored holes slanting in through the window casing into the sashes and put long iron pins in them. It is just as if every window was nailed fast, and a burglar, to get in, would have to cut away the whole sash."

"Did any of you ever try newspapers?" asked another. "No? Well, let me assure you, from my own experience, there is nothing better. Lay one or two dry newspaper sheets in the lower hall and pin a couple on the stairs. It is impossible to step on them without making a noise that, in the stillness of night, would surprise you if you never tried it before. And you can't pick them up or fold them or slide them out of the way or step over them without more noise. As for the ones on the stairs, they are simply the thief's despair. My husband laughed at me when I first put them down, but within a week, as it happened, their efficacy was proved. I was awakened one night by the rustling of paper in the hall below and awoke my husband. We lay quiet and listened. Presently there was another rustle. Then a long silence. Then more rustling, and as the sound of it died away we could hear somebody swearing in a whisper. It was so funny that my husband burst into a roar of laughter, and the fellow down stairs jerked the front door open and fled."

"I don't think scaring a burglar away is enough punishment for him," commented an elderly woman. "He ought to be hurt somehow. Mr. B. thinks so, too, and his 'warm welcome for the uninvited' is something that, as he says, 'just about fills the bill.' The bolts on our front door and the area light before it free us of all apprehensions of attack from that direction, but twice our house was entered by petty thieves through the back door, which faces a dark garden and is in the shadow of a vine covered porch. The second time inspired Mr. B. with an idea. At one side of the door, about the height of a man's face, he fastened to the wall a springy bamboo cane, with a tin cup wired to its free end. During the day it can be turned up on the wall out of the way, but at night, when he sets it for business, it is sprung out about 1½ feet and held there by a short stick and a figure 4 trigger so set that opening the door will trip it. The tin cup, I omitted to mention, he fills a good ounce of cayenne pepper.

"For a month after Mr. B. rigged that contrivance up nothing happened, and he was getting low spirited over the neglect of the burglars to take note of his new invention. Then one night, the sharp 'spang' of the cane against the wall rang shrilly all through the house and woke us up. That was followed immediately by language on the back porch fit to make your blood run cold. We got to the window in time to see two men in the garden, one leading the other, who was howling and swearing terribly. We learned that some of the pepper had got into his eyes. Before Mr. B. could get his pistol they had disappeared in the shrubbery, and we have not been troubled since."

"That trigger, if to go off when the door was opened," remarked another woman, "reminds me of a horrid thing my husband brought home with him from a trip out west last year. It was like a pistol barrel with a long screw on one side for fixing it to the door frame and a long spring on the other to project over the edge of the door. A little touch would make the spring fall hard on a cap and fire the thing off. The first night after Jack got home, when I was setting a chair upside down against the door, as I always did, he stomped me and put on his new contraption. When I got up first in the morning, as usual, I had forgotten all about that thing, which was down as low as my knees, and did not notice it when I went to go out. Then it suddenly seemed to me as if the world had exploded. The thing worked all right, and in addition to making a noise louder than the sunset gun at the fort, had riddled the vestibule wall with buckshot. Jack said it would have filled a burglar's legs with lead, and I believed him, but I never would allow him to put it on the door again. One such scare is enough for a lifetime."—New York Sun.

His English Fit.

"What makes the rhinoceros so sulky today?" asked the gun.

"Some one told him his clothes did not fit him," explained the springbok.

"Dear me! And he is very angry at that? He is so thin skinned."—Indianapolis Journal.

AUTUMN SONG.

A song of the reaping time,
Of the feast days of the year;
A song of the grain and the well filled wain,
And the husking time that's near.
Here's hey, for a merry romp
In the brown old fields and vales!
And ho, for the mead where the cattle feed!
And ho, for the autumn gales!
A hunt through the tall, dim woods
For the fruit of the oak and vine,
A peep at the nest of the last redbreast
And a call where the chipmunks dine.
A smile in the morning skies,
And a laugh in the streams that flow
As they share their joy with the girl and boy
That today may a rambling go.
—Frank Walcott Hutt in St. Nicholas.

WHAT THE GRAND DUKE HEARD.

European Officers Discussed the Capture of American Cities.

The Grand Duke Alexis was at Kiel. He is a full Russian admiral now, and the head of the Russian navy. He was a frequent visitor to the Americans, and, like all the other notables, talked with the utmost frankness to our officers.

One day, watching the Columbia as she rode the waves as lightly and with the easy grace of a blue wing teal, the grand duke said to a captain: "I'm glad you Americans are rebuilding your fleet. Do you know what most impressed me when I visited your country? Let me tell you. The first thing was your wonderful national wealth; the second, the absolutely inadequate means at your disposal for national defense. You were like a drunken man with pockets full of money and two or three hungry ruffians on the dark side of the street waiting a chance to attack him."

"Why, do you mean to say"— began the somewhat startled captain, when the Russian put his hand on the other's arm and said: "Twice in my career I have heard the project of capturing one or two of your great cities and holding them for ransom deliberately discussed by officers of European fleets whose countries had hard work to make ends meet. And they meant it too. I once made a sensation when, after listening to a conversation of this kind, in which the officers of four different fleets took part, I said: 'Gentlemen, the United States and Russia are friends. Should she be unjustly attacked, Russia would help to see that the wrong was righted.' Ah, I can't tell you where or who it was. Come over to the Kurik [the Russian flagship] and have a glass of wine."
—Washington Post.

The Faust Legend.

Almost every renowned man of antiquity in the middle ages was believed to be attended by a spiritus familiaris, and not a few were suspected of being in direct league with the devil. Probably the oldest legend of which the Faust legend is a continuous thread is that of Simon Magus, mentioned in the history of the apostles.

According to Justin, he was a native of Gitton, a village in Samaria. He was, no doubt, a man of great intellectual powers. He was the father of the school of the Gnostics. It is also reported of him that he could make himself invisible, that he could pass through flames unharmed, could transpose matter, make gold and exorcise demons—in fact, he had claim to all these powers and his name lived in the mouths of the people as a sort of Demiurg through many centuries until some other miracle working personality took his place at the popular fireside. Unusual accomplishments, great erudition, were attributed to the supernatural influence, and the general disposition to superstitious assumption was strengthened on the one hand by dogmatic affirmation on the part of the church of the existence of a personal satan, with his numerous household, and, on the other hand, by incorporating the magic arts among the practical sciences, of which astrology and alchemy occupied no mean part.—Menorah.

Man Overboard.

The presence of mind of a certain well known actor was always very remarkable, but was never put to so severe a test as on the following occasion. While acting the part of a pirate chief he was being conveyed in a vessel across the stage with his band of brigands on deck beside him.

One of the supers, whose duty it was to work the waves under large sheets of gauze, was so unfortunate as to put his head through the gauze and to appear standing in the middle of the mimic sea before the full view of the audience.

The actor on the vessel, without losing his presence of mind, called out, "A man overboard!" and the astonished super was hauled upon deck by the pirates amid the applause of the spectators, who imagined it was a part of the play.—London Spectator.

Inoculation For Yellow Fever.

At the meeting of the American Public Health association at Denver, Dr. Manuel Garmona y Valle of Mexico read a description of his discovery of a certain cure for yellow fever, which he has used successfully in hundreds of cases. His method is to make a subcutaneous injection in the cellular tissue of the arm of a secretion taken from a yellow fever patient between the fourth and fourteenth days of the fever. This effects a cure, but the disease can be guarded against in this way, just as smallpox is guarded against by vaccination.—Baltimore Sun.

Poverty is very terrible, and sometimes kills the very soul within us, but it is the north wind that lashes men into vikings, it is the soft, luscious south wind which lulls them to lotus dreams.—Ouida.

There is a false modesty, which is vanity; a false glory, which is levity; a false grandeur, which is meanness; a false virtue, which is hypocrisy, and a false wisdom, which is prudery.—Bruyere.

In every apartment the screen is absolutely necessary. It shuts off the ugly heat, hides a bedroom door and conceals dressers, which in any apartment are so hideous.

PITH OF THE NEWS

Fireman George Bush was fatally injured in a wreck on the Louisville and St Louis Air line at Huntingburg, Ind.

Seven of the crew of the wrecked British ship Jeannette Cowan perished after ten days' suffering on Vancouver Island. Fourteen were rescued.

Harold Elmer, an American charged with passing forged checks and swindling merchants, is awaiting trial at Belem prison, City of Mexico.

Sir Claude MacDonald has been appointed British minister at Pekin in place of Sir M. R. O'Connor, who has been made British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The mother of Actress Isabel Irving, who thought she had lost money from a New York safety deposit vault, has found it in the drawer, she having overlooked it.

Freeman Collins, colored, was executed at Tuskogee, Alabama for wife murder. The crowd sang, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The sheriff of Woods county, O. T., ran into a gang of horse thieves. Jeff Coates, the leader, was shot dead from his horse and three others of the band were badly wounded. One of the sheriff's posse was seriously wounded.

The Weather.

Fair and colder; winds becoming northwesterly.

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR
BETTER THAN A DOCTOR
CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

RELIEVES INSTANTLY.....
.....CURES PERMANENTLY

Coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, la grippe, rheumatism, neuralgia and all affections of similar nature.

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25 & 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.
50 cent bottle over 2½ times as large as 25 cent size.

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Sold by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B Fulton.

"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

The Saltsman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

CHAS. D. WISE,
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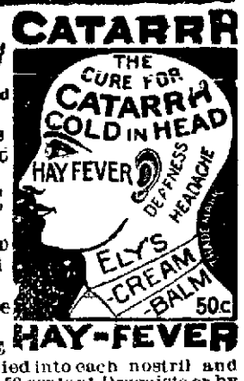
ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflamation. HEALS THE SORES. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. IT WILL CURE

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and often times more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, impudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month will be doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞**SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, Jan. 24, '96
HARD HOUSE, ORRVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 23d.
Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free
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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

When Joseph Benson Foraker stops to reflect upon his stormy political life during the past ten years, he must experience a sense of uncommon satisfaction in feeling that at last he is a United States senator. His public career in the senate with Mr Cleveland in the White House, will be brief, but during that period it is altogether likely that Ohio's ex-governor will start a slow fire under the executive chair.

The Weekly Independent (Massillon) announces that hereafter it will be printed in two sections, in order to get the news more promptly to its patrons. The Independent knows a good thing, and is not slow to accept it.—Canton Repository.

The weekly edition would have been made semi-weekly two years ago but for THE INDEPENDENT'S cramped quarters. The prospect of a more commodious press room, made January 1st seem a proper date for inaugurating the change.

Governor Bushnell's address is just about the sort of a talk we should expect from the president of a corporation talking to the stockholders after a close examination of the books of the concern. It is a sensible sort of an address, and interesting to people interested in the business affairs of the state He makes some very proper suggestions concerning the employment of prison labor, and they should be acted upon. It is monstrously inhuman to keep the state convicts in the idle house, brooding over their troubles, when the state needs their services on work for the state

The political correspondents say that Speaker Reed is not the forceful man he was prior to his candidacy for presidential honors. Socially, it is said, he is as conspicuous and prominent and as much sought after as ever. There is no man in Washington life with so strong a personality, and whether at a gathering in the east room of the White House, a dinner at a foreign embassy, or a reception in the drawing room of a social leader, he is always the centre of an admiring and worshipful group. His ready tongue has lost none of its nimbleness, and as a diner out he is a much desired and much favored guest. By the politicians and public men generally he is regarded as having a front place in the presidential race, but somehow none of them thinks he will win the prize. Two years ago they said he was too strong and domineering, now they say he is overcautious and nervous, and afraid to plant his big feet on a courageous party platform. Reed will go into the presidential convention, they say, with many votes, but will find, when once in, that the Republican managers have made deals elsewhere and selected others for their second choice. Mr. Reed, however, probably has little trust in politicians, and if those who manage the Republican convention of 1896 arrange to drop him, he will undoubtedly know all about it in advance, and be prepared to make a dignified retreat.

In retiring from public office Governor McKinley can look back over the four years just ended with deep satisfaction He can reflect that he has been more than a conspicuous national character. He has been a good governor. Every citizen of Ohio has recognized that the state has had for its chief executive a high minded gentleman, whose errors could only be of minor importance, and whose significant acts would be to maintain the dignity of his position and the honor of the commonwealth. There has been no display of humbug sentiment from the state house. Governor McKinley simply declared it his purpose to carry out the spirit of the laws he was elected to enforce. In occupying this safe and honorable ground, he maintained order, relieved distress, and selected as successfully as it is given to man to select, citizens like himself, to direct the affairs of the state departments and institutions. He did what he deemed to be right in the face of certain temporary antagonisms, and had the satisfaction of receiving the approval of the men to whom his course had given offense, but who, after reflection, came to appreciate that the security of home, of personal liberty, and all that we hold sacred, rests mainly upon obedience to rules society has laid down for its welfare. In entering upon his well merited season of rest, every Ohioan will wish Governor McKinley the full measure of satisfaction that he anticipates.

LET US HAVE A DECISION.

It seems that the legislature may have to do something to settle such questions as the one that arose last week when Capt. Crawford became county commissioner, succeeding J. O. Kreighbaum. The Ohio Legal News goes over the facts in this way:

"A nice question has arisen, growing out of the act of 1894, making the term of county commissioners begin September following their election. The term of many of the old commissioners expired on the first Monday in January, and difficulty arises as to who shall serve in the interim between that time and next September. The office of county surveyor is also involved in the same dispute. Judge White, of Cleveland, has decided that the law as to filling vacancies does not apply to such cases, and that no authority exists to appoint a commissioner, hence counties can have but two such officers, until the new one comes in in September. Probate Judge Stuart holds with Judge White, but voted to fill the vacancy, preferring that the responsibility shall rest with the state authorities rather than with him. Judge Voris holds that as the surveyor holds over it is not necessary for him to receive a new commission to make him legally qualified. It is quite likely that the general assembly will be appealed to for legislation to definitely settle the controversy."

HOW TO BUY BONDS.

The people and even the banks, do not want to be hedged in by restrictive processes in attempting to buy government bonds, and THE INDEPENENT told Secretary Carlisle so, in a dispatch of inquiry the other day. The reply of the department, which was received this morning, contains little that is positively new, yet it will be read with interest. It is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1896

The Department is in receipt of your telegram stating that your people might buy bonds but for red tape surrounding purchases, and asking if there is no device whereby the masses, who stand in awe of advertised conditions, can pay over gold and procure bonds

In reply you are informed that the circular of Jan. 6, 1896, copy enclosed, invites popular subscriptions, and the enclosed blank form shows how individual subscribers may bid for the bonds. You will see from the enclosures that the process is very simple; the bidder has only to state to the Secretary how many bonds he wants, what price he is willing to pay, and at which of the following places he wishes to make payment: the Treasury at Washington or the Sub-Treasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. If his bid is accepted, the Secretary will notify him of such acceptance, at the same time telling him how much money to send to his chosen place of payment, and on what dates to send it. In due time, after payment, the bonds will be delivered in accordance with the instructions of the bidder, who will draw interest on the bonds from February 1, 1896.

Respectfully yours,
W. E. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

DEATH OF DEMOCRACY.

Democracy is dead in Stark county. Jacob H. Reigner says so, and he ought to know. The demise of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Canton, that citadel of purity and patriotism, has been officially announced, and the friends of the departed gathered around a banquet board, to conduct a wake and funeral. On this dolorous occasion Brother Reigner, in a speech of four thousand words, recounted the victories of Democracy when his cohorts were in the front rank, and with equal plainness of speech explained the cause of its present condition. In hurtling sentences he told how the club "with fire in their eyes and hope in their hearts, marched steadily onward through the wilderness of darkness, defeat and despair, until the political horizon was purple with the promise of day." and "saved" Mr. Warwick and his ungrateful friends.

While senators and congressmen frittered away the possibilities of Democracy triumphant "the Young Men's Democratic club of Canton was a sanctuary of Democratic intellect and of the loftiest party aims and efforts. * * * It was always ruled by self respect, liberality and manhood, and it was a temple of the noblest teachers of man's greatest battle for man."

Yet even this effort did not exhaust this fountain of lucidity and light. Mr. Reigner waxed philosophical and outlined the reasons for Democratic disintegration as follows:

"First The guerilla opposition of a certain element that called themselves Democrats.

"Second The continual wail of the old fogies against the young men.

"Third. The failure of the Democratic party in congress to carry out its pledges on the tariff question."

Mr. Reigner paid his compliments to Democratic campaign methods at the county seat in these plain terms:

"Old line Democrats grown gray in the party service were denied the right of suffrage because of their known opposition to unfit candidates; returns showed that there were from thirty to sixty more votes polled in a precinct than there were Democrats in that precinct, which is a forced conclusion that the ballot box was stuffed. And yet when finally beaten at the polls, they throttle the voice of the majority by attempting to forge the tally sheets and certify a false return."

"We who are about to die salute you," thought Mr. Reigner, as he girded up his loins for his final outburst. Renewing his "faith in the supervising care of a just God," and perspiring like Mr. Barnum's behemoth of Holy Writ, in words that burn and blister, he sent forth these memorable remarks:

"And if ever the pen of history descends to write the record of these venal scoundrels, it will say that they had the proud distinction of having done more than any other set of men to corrupt and make rotten the politics of this era, and to produce the conditions which promise to swallow up civilization and self government. There is hope for liberty when these scoundrels perish."

And then the world began to revolve once more.

LOOKS LIKE SHEPLEY.

Brice and Wilson Both Agree to It.

SOME INSIDE INFORMATION.

Pressure of Public Affairs Prevents the President from Passing Upon Recommendations Already in His Hand—He Has Fifty Such Cases.

Upon the highest authority, THE INDEPENDENT is permitted to say that Senator Brice and Postmaster General Wilson have promised to have Felix R. Shepley appointed postmaster, just as soon as the latter can obtain the endorsement of the President. It seems that a batch of fifty recommendations of this character are in the hands of the executive, but have not yet been taken up by Mr. Cleveland because of the pressure of public affairs of greater importance. In the opinion of THE INDEPENDENT'S informant, this definite pledge from Messrs. Brice and Wilson is of such a nature that the contest is over.

THEY GET GOOD PLACES.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14, 3 p. m.—Speaker Sleeper has made up his committees. Representative Austin gets the chairmanship of committee on deaf and dumb asylum, and is a member of the committees on finance, and mines and mining. Mr. Boxwell is chairman of the committee on finance. Representative Wilhelm secures places in the following committees: public printing, soldiers and sailors home, and boys' industrial school.

GOOD NEWS FOR MINERS.

True Uniformity Found to Exist in the Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—The joint committee of miners, operators and newspaper editors, appointed to investigate whether true uniformity in mining and wages exist in this district, concluded their labors Saturday afternoon. A resolution was adopted setting forth that uniformity practically exists in the district and this report will fix the rate for mining at 64 cents per ton.

The uniformity prevails at 95 2-7 per cent of the mines embraced in the district, these mines producing 95 per cent of the output of the district and employing about 20,000 men.

The news will be hailed with delight by the thousands who are interested in the settlement of this vexed question and will also prove effective in obtaining like results in other districts.

BARBER SHOP DANGERS.

Two Cases of Poisoning Due to an Unclean Razor.

The dangers of the barber shop are sometimes very real, and the effects sometimes very unpleasant. W. R. Coleman is now nursing an obstinate rash of some sort, due to the use of a razor that was not in proper condition. Louis P. Ohliger, collector of internal revenue, has also had an annoying experience. One day last week a barber while shaving him cut him twice. The wounds were very slight and Ohliger paid but little attention to them. Two days later his face and neck began to swell and ugly blotches appeared He consulted a physician and was told he was suffering from a dangerous form of blood poisoning. Heroic treatment stopped the spread of the disease and the collector is now out of danger.

GIVEN THIRTY DAYS.

Decker Can Reflect Upon the Wickedness of Wife Beating.

Jacob Decker, who resides at 39 Paul alley, went home Saturday night much the worse for drink and after subjecting his wife to an awful beating, retired to his virtuous couch and slept. In the morning he arose and repeated the performance of the night before ending it with striking his wife a heavy blow on the head with a chair.' Then he came down town and returning home some time later somewhat intoxicated, endeavored to again beat his wife This time she escaped his brutal treatment by running away while her son notified the police. Decker was arrested and Mayor Schott this morning sentenced him to 30 days in the workhouse.

Perry Township Farmers.

The annual meeting of the Perry Township Farmers' Mutual Protective Association was held at Center school house on Jan. 11th. The following officers were elected: M. J Snively, president; S. B. Stern, vice president; F. M. Roush, secretary; A. Dietz, treasurer; Wm. Allen, game warden; J. Schwier, Leonard Schneider, George Brown, directors.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take De Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills, Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon January 14, 1896:

LADIES.

White, Miss Laura I. Echard, Mrs. M. E.

MEN.

Clark, Geo. T. Donoran, Daniel
Master Mechanic Lake Erie & Western.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY PLANS.

CANAL DOVER, Jan 15.—Work is soon to begin on the extension of the electric lines between New Philadelphia, Dennison and Uhrichsville. As soon as this is done, northern extensions are in view. It is proposed to get into Zoar, Bolivar, Navarre and Massillon, and eventually on, connecting with the Wooster line into Cleveland, thus establishing a Tuscarawas Valley system.

THE WEEK AT NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Jan. 15.—T. Jefferson Morgan and his amiable family have begun housekeeping at their old home in the John Evans building.

The Rev. Mr. Argus, of Cleveland, is circulating among his acquaintances this week, on his return home from an Eastern trip.

Miss Sarah Aston and her brother George, of East Greenville, spent Sunday among their associates in Newman, their former home.

The new coal mine on the Shrader farm is now taking out coal for domestic use, and it is pronounced a first class article. Everything indicates that the company have struck a good thing and will realize considerable profit for their labor and investment.

The phantom party arranged and conducted by Mrs. Mellie Young at her home was a surprise for her brother, Percy Smith, which was a decided success, about forty being present. The evening was spent in social games, which were enjoyed by all present. While all the inmates were enjoying a bountiful repast prepared for the occasion, the "scooters," who had slipped into the house unobserved and took possession of all the cakes, were enjoying their festivities on the outside. The cake walk feature of the evening was performed by the boys on their way home. Hereafter place the cakes where they cannot be so easily reached by the outside world.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle has extended to the people of Newman an invitation to buy the one hundred million dollars of bonds about to be sold by the government. The notice is conspicuously displayed in our postoffice and our local postmaster has put forth an effort for Newman to purchase the entire amount, thereby saving Mr Carlisle any further trouble. The administration at Washington, D. C. is evidently advertising this loan very extensively for the purpose of trying to redeem themselves for not advertising the last loan, but it is too late, the profit of the last loan is likely divided ere this, and the money in each individual's pocket.

We learn from private information that the Kennedy brothers, of this place, and Len. Hess, of Massillon, have struck the coal in their mine, at Navarre, and everything has proven satisfactory to them. We are pleased to learn of their success and hope their fondest expectations may be fully realized. The only drawback we see in this coal deal is that it may be the means of the Kennedy family moving to Navarre, and our village would dislike very much to lose so worthy a family, as the Kennedys have proven themselves to be, and the best wishes of their many friends go with them no matter where their location may be

DOINGS AT GREENVILLE.

EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 15 —Will Sutton says he was not surprised when he found that it was a 12-pound boy

A crowd of Sippo youths drove over to our village Wednesday evening and had a good time with their friend, Sadie Hartman, at the home of her parents.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. James, a nice little girl.

One of Jack Boyd's children is down with diphtheria and we hope that our physicians will do their duty to prevent the spreading of this disease.

The officers of the literary society are thankful to the Grunnell orchestra for the splendid programme of music that they furnished Tuesday night, and we cordially invite them back again.

WEST BROOKFIELD EVENTS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Jan 15 —Robinson Reinoehl is serving on the petit jury at present.

J R. Walter was excused from the same jury on account of the sickness of his wife

Miss Wagoner and Mrs. Sisler, of Nimisilla, spent a few days with Mrs. C. Reinoehl.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold an oyster supper in the town hall on Saturday evening

Ethel and Lloyd Reinoehl spent Sunday with friends in Louisville.

Any one in West Brookfield having announcements or items of news for THE INDEPENDENT will please drop the same in P. O Box 47.

MAYSVILLE.

MAYSVILLE, Jan. 15.—The roads are in very good condition.

Mrs. L. Malcuit and children, of this place, are visiting in Akron.

W. H. Beeler, one of our mail drivers, is in business at present, He has been buying cattle.

Mr. Ed. Reminger from Marshallville, is visiting the Sawyers south of town. Ed. is quite a sport.

Miss Jos. Reider is home visiting her father.

The literary the other night was well attended. Seven dollars were taken at the door.

Harry Fixler's leg is all right again.

The Fredericksburg band was here Saturday evening. The Maysville band and Fredericksburg band united and gave us some excellent music.

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the South.

On January 28, February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the North to all points on the Louisville & Nashville railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days and will allow stop-over at any points on the south bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A CHEW, TO CHEW. A SMOKE TO SMOKE.

NO NERVES QUAKING. NO HEART PALPITATING, NO DYSPEPTIC ACHING.

MAIL POUCH
ANTI-NERVOUS DYSPEPTIC

TO UTILIZE SLACK.

A Navarre Man Makes a Discovery.

IT HAS PRACTICAL VALUE.

A Little of the Material Causes the Slack to Burn as Freely as Lump Coal—A Death at Wilmot — News of Near-by Towns.

NAVARRE, Jan. 13.—John Leininger, one of Navarre's chemical experts, while experimenting several days ago, discovered a preparation to use in the burning of slack coal which, when applied makes the slack burn up as lively as the best lump coal and produces great heat. The expense of the preparation to the ton of slack is very small, and it is a great aid to the burning of a cheap coal in any manner used. It is considered quite a discovery, and Mr. Leininger has been using it successfully in his barber shop ever since he discovered it. Quite a number of interested persons have already called to see it operate and have noticed great merit in its action.

OFFICERS WERE ELECTED.

NAVARRE, Jan. 13.—The following officers of Miller Post, No 270, G. A. R., were installed last Saturday evening: P. C., Daniel Biddle; S. V. C.; B. B Luke; J. V. C., George W. Keehn; Q M , Jas. D Allman; Adjt., A. J. Rider; Surg., William Rohn; Chap , J. M. Corl; O. D , D. J. Wolf; O G., L. J. Daily; Q. M. S , Peter Gnau; S. M . L. B. Yant.

The following property was sold Saturday afternoon by Alex Garver, assignee of Matt Clemens: Ice house, to I. B. Pocock, $104; store room on Canal street, Dr. S. J. Shetler, $1,232; Canton lot, Mr. Cable $100; dwelling on Wooster street, A. Noftsinger, $202

Harry Rider and family, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Rider home, in Canal street.

DEATH OF MISS RIMMEL.

WILMOT, Jan. 13.—Miss Cora Rimmel, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs John Rimmel, died Saturday night. She had the measles and ventured out before she had entirely recovered, catching cold, which caused a fatal relapse.

CRACK SHOTS TO MEET.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 13.—Matthew Legg and John Wolf, two local crack shots, will probably be matched before long in a pigeon shoot for $50 a side.

A MASSILLON MINE INVOLVED.

AKRON, Jan. 14.—John J. Wagoner, president and manager of the Excelsior Coal Company, has been appointed receiver of the company. The petition was filed by Wagoner himself in common pleas court and the appointment was made by Judge Voris. The petition states that the company is possessed of two valuable mines in Medina and Tuscarawas counties and that it has valuable leases on valuable coal lands. The company is indebted in the sum of $50,000, $25 000 of which is due to Wagoner, and is unable to raise the money due on certain promissory notes. The company was organized in 1881 and is capitalized at $50.000 The receiver's bond was fixed at $20,000

ALFALFA IN OHIO

WOOSTER, Jan. 14.—Alfalfa is a plant of the clover family, and has become a permanent and most highly valued feature of the agriculture in California, Colorado, Utah Arizona and New Mexico. It is a very deep rooting plant, which habit enables it to withstand drouth well and thus adapts it to arid regions. It grows very slowly during the first season, making irrigation necessary to establish it in dry climates, and rendering it especially liable to be choked out by weed or killed by frost during its first winter in Ohio. The Ohio Experiment Station has made repeated attempts to cultivate it, but the difficulty of getting a stand is so great, and the plant is so particular about its soil, that we do not expect its culture ever to become general in Ohio, although there are some regions of the state where it would seem that it ought to thrive. To those who wish to experiment with it we offer the following suggestions: Select a loose soil, preferably sandy, lying above a gravelly or porous sub-soil, with, if possible, a subterranean water supply. The soil conditions which are found in many of our river bottom lands would seem to be most favorable. Avoid a soil on which water stands, or one having a hardpan near the surface

MENNONITE MEETINGS.

ORRVILLE, Jan. 14.—The Mennonite denomination will hold a series of protracted meetings, beginning at Salem church, west of Orrville, on Tuesday evening, January 14, continuing one week. The meetings will then continue a week at Center church, southeast of Orrville, and closing after a week's services at the Stark county church.

BIT OFF HIS NOSE.

SHREVE, Jan. 14.—A vicious horse bit off the nose of Michael Kobbler, a Holmes county farmer. It also took off his entire upper lip.

LETTER FROM MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, Jan. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stansbury, of Orrville, visited in town Thursday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graber.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Schlafly, of Beach City, are visiting in town a few days.

Miss Emma Numbers, of Akron, returned home Tuesday, after a brief sojourn among friends in town.

Mrs. Sarah Hunsinger is confined to her bed with nervous prostration.

One of Stark county's champion wrestlers was defeated here by one of our 14-year-old youths.

Ice men are busy the past few days and are harvesting some good looking eight inch ice.

A spark did it, and from an open grate stove, too, was the cause of a small blaze at John Jeanderoine's house, Sunday evening. A hole about four feet square was burnt in the floor

J. J. Schafly is able to be up and around again.

Services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock instead of 11 a. m.

OCCURRENCES AT JUSTUS.

JUSTUS, Jan. 14.—A fine surprise party was given for Mrs. Daniel Boughman, last night. Fifty friends and neighbors assembled at her house. In the party were her brother from Doylestown, and George McFarren and wife, of Wilmot.

A lecture will be delivered here on Friday night.

G. W. Wilhelm is back from Columbus.

NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Jan. 15 —A sleight of hand free show is attracting the mass of the people to the rink this week.

The measles epidemic has about subsided and is being succeeded by the chickenpox

Quite an interesting knock down fight took place Monday, between one of the high school boys and some skating visitors, who had been imbibing too freely and were too talkative.

Mrs Thomas Paxton, an elderly lady of this place, while visiting her daughter, north of town, fell and fractured her limb She is unable to be moved.

Mr. and Mrs. George Obenour are making an extended visit with friends at Reedurban

Mr and Mrs. Ruegsegger have moved to their new home in Rockford, O.

Miss Maggie Pocock has returned home after a week's visit in Massillon.

Prof. A. C. Baker and wife made a business trip to Massillon last Saturday.

The Epworth League will hold a dime social at the home of D. B. Pocock next Thursday evening, January 16. Light refreshments will be served.

He Couldn't Drive Nails.

Jonas Swartz, Hartville, Ohio, relates an experience all the more wonderful because he is now nearly seventy. He says: "I wouldn't take $100 for the good Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has done for me. I always worked hard and was careless about a little stomach trouble I had and sleeplessness, which I suppose accounts for the nervous trouble which struck me about four years ago. Limbs of my right side got so I couldn't control them; at times I couldn't hold a cup in my hand to drink from it, and in a crowd would unconsciously hit people with my jerking right arm. The doctors called it nervous paralysis and said that at my age I couldn't be cured. I saw Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer advertised in the Repository and got a sample bottle of it. Think I have used three bottles, and they have made a gready man of me. I have not felt so well in four years and still improving. Why, for two years I couldn't drive a nail." Mr. Geiplinger, in whose store the interview took place, fully corroborated Mr. Swartz's statement, saying that his cure was a surprise to all who knew the case We are authorized to say, this medicine for control and cure of all nerve troubles, is sold by Z. T. Baltzly, The Saltsman Drug Co., F. E. Saaman, and by all druggists.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Flora Shriver has returned from New York.

John Richardson has started a new broom factory in Clay street.

The city has been infested by tramps for several days past. The police have warned all they come in contact with to leave town immediately.

John Rigdon, who has resided in Pennsylvania for some years, is visiting his parents in this city. Mr. Rigdon contemplates locating here permanently.

C. S. Traphagen and Dr. L. M. E. Raymond are the names attached to invitations to attend the annual opening ball of the new Lake View Hotel, Elsinore Hot Springs, Cal.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, the heretical minister dismissed from the Episcopal church, is now located at Minneapolis, where he has been elected pastor of All Souls' Universalist church.

W. K. L. Warwick and O. E. Young have returned from Washington. They and all of Mr. Shepley's friends take great satisfaction in the present outlook, although recognizing, of course, the element of chance that enters into every political movement.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Daniel Robertson and Sabina Edwards, of Massillon; Stanford Warstler and Maggie Philips, of Elton; Mathias Friedmann and Clara E. Scheetz, of New Berlin and Louis V. Bouquin and Emma E. Hang, of Canton.

Mrs. L. Haymaker, wife of L. L. Haymaker, who was killed in the Bedford wreck, is very sick at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Humberger, 67 Walnut street, Canton, after a journey of 1,300 miles, leaving Maude, an only daughter, prostrated in Caldwell, Kas. Her many friends in this city greatly sympathize with her in this sad affliction.

Christian Dulabahm was surprised by about 50 of his children, grandchildren and friends last night at his home, 303 State street, it being his 79th Birthday. An elegant supper was served. Presents were numerous and handsome. A card of thanks was sent to Supt. E. A. Jones and teachers of the high school for their presents and congratulations.

Miss Laura Breckel, 115 East Main street, entertained a party of friends on Saturday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Laura Fankhauser, of Powhatan, O. The evening was spent with instrumental and vocal music, after which a fine luncheon was served. Miss Fankhauser will return home on Tuesday after three weeks' visit with her friend.

It has been noticed that the river does not freeze over in town, when it is covered with firm ice both above and below The presumption is that refuse of various sorts is discharged into the current through the city, that tends to prevent freezing, and that this oil and other material clings to the banks and is otherwise so taken up that ice readily forms below town.

Governor McKinley says: "I shall remain in Columbus until after ex Governor Foraker's election to the senate, on Wednesday. On Thursday I shall run down to Cincinnati to accept an invitation to dinner with an old personal friend, Mr. Shemfield, and Friday come back here for Mrs. McKinley and return with her to Canton, where our old home has been fitted up for us."

The revival services in the First Methodist Episcopal church will be continued this week. Young people's meeting at 6:30; song service, 7; preaching, 7:20. Several persons have united with the church and three have professed conversion. The congregations are only ordinary in size, the sermons are not remarkable, but the interest is increasing. All are cordially invited to attend.

The pupils of the East street A grammar school have begun to organize a literary society. The question to be considered on Wednesday is "Resolved, That there should be a war between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Venezuela." Masters Earl Kunnear, Earl Coleman, and Walter Jones, negative; Masters Floyd Snyder, Ralph Oberlin and Geo. Kramer, affirmative; Mr. A. B. Oberlin, tempotary president.

The Royal Hawaiian band and glee club of forty people were at Kent last week and received their mail during their stay in town. There was over a bushel of it, consisting of letters, papers and parcels. The eagerness with which the mail was received and read was wonderful. There was a rush to answer the letters, and in one day nearly 1,000 letters and papers were forwarded to Honolulu from the Kent postoffice. The demand for five cent and ten cent stamps exceeded the supply, and the local office had to telegraph for an additional supply.

Mr. William A. Ulman's friends will be glad to hear that he has accepted an advantageous offer to move from Denver to New York, where he will be identified with Colorado mining enterprises. He has been appointed private secretary to I. B. Porter, who is the president of the New York Mining Stock Exchange. The Exchange is a new institution, brought into being by the gold excitement in the West, and made necessary in order to market the stocks of legitimate companies, as well as to prevent the floating of humbug shares. Mr. Porter, who has long been one of Mr. Ulman's clients, is one of the representative men of Denver, and has been chosen because of his fitness and high standing, to organize and establish the Exchange. In addition to serving as private secretary to the president, Mr. Ulman will engage in the brokerage business. The Colorado contingent, headed for New York to open up the Exchange, will go East the latter part of this week, traveling by special train and with $1,000,000 in gold bullion to expose to the gaze of the effete New Yorkers.

Judge Young still maintains that seraphic silence, for which he is famous, concerning his movements in Washington, so far as they had to do with the settlement of the bond bill, the Cuban question and the disposition of the Massillon postoffice, but the narrative of his experiences in less grave channels is as exciting as the Arabian Nights. After meeting Mr. Cleveland officially, and acquainting him with the danger of relying too steadfastly upon the counsels of Al Carlisle in matters affecting Ohio, he arrayed himself in purple and fine linen, and attended one of the President's receptions. It was on this famous occasion that Mr. Young met Mrs. Cleveland three times. He was so impressed with the charming woman, after passing along with the column of callers, that he promptly took his place at the foot of the line, and met her again and then again It is related that at the second and third meetings Mr. Young remarked with great urbanity, "It seems to me that we have met before." Mrs. Clevela d accepted this important communication with graciousness, and replied twice, "Yes?"

THE MINERS MEET.

Unable to Secure a Morning Attendance.

J. J. MOSSOP IN THE CHAIR.

The Morning Occupied in Examing and Auditing the Books—Delegates Slow in Arriving and Another Date Selected for Another Convention.

Owing to some misunderstanding scarcely one-third of the requisite number of miners' delegates reported at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday morning. The meeting was not called to order at all in the morning, the only mines represented being Goat Hill, Woodland, Minglewood and the Warwick. The auditing committee which was constituted of the members of the executive board, James Appleby, P. J. Gorman and Thomas Hiscox, was on hand, however, and work was begun on the secretary-treasurer's books immediately. At noon it was decided to adjourn until 12:30 o'clock by which time it was hoped more delegates would have arrived.

No more delegates arrived during the afternoon and the business of the convention was not taken up, the afternoon being spent in a general talk on various mining topics.

At 3 o'clock it was decided to give up any attempt to transact business. A call for another convention will be issued.

THE BANK ELECTIONS.

Officers and Directors Elected for the Year 1896.

The national banks held their annual meetings Tuesday morning. The stockholders of the merchant selected the following directors: F. H. Snyder, G. L Albrecht, C. B. Allman, S. A. Conrad, J W. McClymonds, Wm. F. Ricks, I. M. Taggart, Z. T. Baltzly, H. C. Dielhenn, John Silk. The directors elected J. W. McClymonds, president; S. A. Conrad, vice president; Wm. F. Ricks, cashier; I. M. Taggart, assistant cashier

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

The stockholders of the Union National bank have re-elected the following directors: Joseph Coleman, Edward Kachler, Frederick Loeffler, Mrs C. McC. Everhard, C. L. McLain, H H Everhard, J. F. Pocock, J. H Hunt, C M Russell, J. C. Corus and Frank Willenborg The directors then re-elected the following officers: Joseph Coleman, president; Edward Kachler, vice president; J H Hunt, cashier; H. L. McLain, assistant cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National bank, held this morning, directors were elected as follows: Chas. Steese, George Harsh, J. M. Schuckers, John Jacobs and David Atwater. The directors then re-elected Charles Steese, president; George Harsh, vice president; J. M. Schuckers, cashier.

BOVINE FOOTBALL.

Mr. Jarvis Proposes to Let His Cows Have Fun.

Ex-Councilman Charles E Jarvis had a most distressing experience with two cows the other day. Mr Jarvis had occasion to walk behind one of his pets, when his involuntary flight through the atmosphere told him that he had been kicked. He landed at the heels of another cow and it, not caring for his presence, hurled him back to its neighbor. And they amused themselves in this manner until both were tired, and Mr. Jarvis was allowed to go his way. Mr. Jarvis believes that even dumb animals should have their fun, and he is now thinking of providing his cows with a football.

ALFRED PAUL.

Death of a Young Man After a Protracted Illness.

The death of Alfred Paul occurred Friday at 2 o'clock, at the home of his parents, in Wooster street. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Mr Paul, who was employed as a driver by Frank A. Vogt, was taken ill on December 24 with typhoid fever. During his illness he had several hemorrhages, and he gradually grew worse, at times being entirely bereft of his senses. He was about 26 years of age and was well liked by all who knew him.

A NEW COAL MINE.

The Kennedy Hess Coal Company Ready for Business.

After months of preparation the shaft and mine of the Kennedy-Hess Coal Company at Navarre have been completed, and shipments are being made. The mine is owned by Phil. L. Hess, of this city, and the Kennedy brothers of Youngtown Hill, and the coal is said to be as fine as any produced in the district. The effort will be to supply local trade mainly and the demand thus far is ahead of the supply. Shipments can be made by rail, canal or team.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

THE BOOKS AUDITED.

City Affairs Examined by the Board of Revision.

A BUSY COUNCIL SESSION.

The Condition of City Finances Shown to be Very Much Better Than for Some Time—Public Debt Reduced—Improvements Ordered.

The first meeting of the city council in 1896 was held on Tuesday night. The members present were Messrs. Hering Huber, Kramer, Paul and President Reed. Messrs. Smith, Graze and Reay were unable to attend.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The mayor reported for the quarter ending December 25, $99, as the sum collected for licenses and fines. On Mr. Paul's motion the report was accepted and filed.

Marshal Harry Markel reported 84 imprisonments during the quarter. The amount of unpaid subsistance was $20-80. An order was drawn for the amount and the report accepted on Mr. Huber's motion.

Fire Chief Andrew Burkle's annual report was as follows: Fifty-eight alarms were answered during the year 1895. The loss by fire in the city was considerably less than for 6 years past. The total loss during the year is estimated at $4,541.-85, the insurance at $3,348.85. The net loss being $1,193. The number of fires has increased over 1894 yet but $471 have been paid for volunteer service in 1895 and 1894 the same service created an expense of $1,605.60 from but 54 fires. This is $834 more than the amount expended at 58 fires in 1895. The decreased expense is attributed to the introduction of the still alarm system, the new hook and ladder truck, general improvements and prompt action by the paid department.

Hose Company No. 1 is reported in good condition, equipped with 4,000 feet of good hose The hook and ladder truck was a valuable and serviceable addition to the department, but since it has been brought into use the services of an extra fireman, in addition to the three now stationed at the Central reel house, are required. The chief recommends this appointment, also the purchase of eighteen rubber coats, a chief's coat and hat and 500 feet of rubber hose to be divided between companies Nos. 2 and 4 Both companies are reported in excellent condition. No. 3 has disbanded. Chief Burkle also desires the council to devise some method of properly heating the Central reel house. The report was accompanied by a tabulated form showing the location of each fire, the number of companies and men out, the hours employed, etc.

On Mr Paul's motion the report was accepted and filed. Mr. Hering moved to refer the recommendation of the chief to the fire committee for investigation. Carried.

Street Commissioner Uhlendorf's report for two weeks ending December 21, 1895, amounted to $84 92, and for the same period ending January 4. 1896, $72.53. As there was no money in the fund the amounts were placed to the commissioner's credit.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The board of revision composed of Mayor Schott, President Reed and Solicitor Willison, whose duty it is to examine the city books reports as follows: "We find that on April 24, 1895, when the present city clerk and treasurer took charge of the books, there was in the treasury a total cash balance of $22,217, 07. The total receipts by the clerk from April 24, 1895 to December 31, 1895, amounted to $11,997 47, which amount was turned over to the city treasurer as shown by the receipts. Total cash receipts including balance on hand April 24, 1895, amounted on Dec 31, 1895, to $37,214 54 Total expenditures as per vouchers during said time, April 24, 1895, to Dec 31, 1895, were $25,-067.92, leaving a net cash balance in the treasury on Dec 31, 1895, of $12,146 62. The said cash balance was distributed in the various funds

"The total indebtedness of the city on April 24 1895, was $136,055. On Dec 31, 1895, the indebtedness was $117,485, a reduction of $18,570. The debt consists of bonds in the sum of $108,000; bills payable (notes) $9,485; all at the rate of 6 per cent. Your committee also finds pleasure in reporting that the book of the city are kept in an excellent manner The accounts of each fund are properly kept separate, comprehensible and can be audited without difficulty."

A petition signed by a number of citizens requested the council to permit Joseph Cunningham to retain his peanut stand at the opera block. This was referred to the street and alley committee. Mr. Paul voted no.

By a petition drawn by Lawyers Pease Baldwin & Young, Mrs Mary Kaylor demands $400 damages from the city. She claims the grade in High and Center streets to be unlawful causing a frequent overflow of storm water. This damaged her property. Mr. Hering's motion to refer the claim to the judiciary committee and the solictor was carried.

The street and alley committee reported the bridge in East Oak street, over the Warwick & Justus switch, in a dangerous condition Mr. Hering's motion to instruct the clerk to notify Warwick & Justus to make the necessary repairs at once, was carried.

A REFUNDER CLAIMED.

Recently Conrad Siebold, J P. Burton, Mary McLain Russell and the Buckius heirs filed claims against the city. Each had been assessed for street paving on the front and side of their respective properties. Claiming this to be illegal, each demanded that the assessment other than for the frontage be refunded or cancelled. The claims were referred to the paving and grading committee and Solicitor Willison. After careful consideration Mr. Willison reported that the city could assess but for the frontage and providing other assessments had been collected, the city would be compelled to refund the sum. This was also the decision recently of the circuit court. Mr. Hering then moved that the clerk be authorized to adjust the claims. The motion was lost by Mr Paul voting no.

The Volkmor-Arol er claims were referred to the street and alley, paving and grading committees and the solicitor. Their property was damaged, it is alleged, by excavating for the new engine house.

On separate motions by Mr. Hering the street commissioner was instructed to notify residents of Bank and Wooster streets to repair their sidewalks with ashes at once. The complaints were presented by Mr. Huber.

NEW SEWER CONTEMPLATED.

Mr. Huber's motion instructing the solicitor to draft an ordinance providing for the construction of sanitary sewers in Mill, East and South streets, was carried.

Clerk J. C Haring called the attention of the council to the Jarvis, South Erie street damage claim, the Archer, Charles street sewer assessments which are unpaid, and the possibility of collecting paving assessments on state lots. Mr. Paul's motion to refer to the judiciary committee and solicitor was carried.

Mr. Paul thought the streets should be kept cleaner and moved, therefore, that an ordinance be prepared assessing each owner of abutting property for the labor. The motion was carried.

The light committee was instructed to investigate in regard to compelling railway companies to provide lights at street crossings.

The Light, Heat and Power company's bills for gas used in the city offices was referred.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

A New Call Issued for the Massillon Miners' Organization.

The following call, issued Tuesday afternoon from Trades and Labor Assembly hall, explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MASSILLON DISTRICT ORGANIZATION,
MASSILLON, O., Jan. 14, 1896.

To the miners of the Massillon District,

Greeting:

Owing to the small attendance at the convention a resolution was adopted to defer action on all questions until a large representation could be had. In compliance with said resolution, we hereby issue the following call:

The annual convention will be held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, Massillon, O., at 10 a. m Wednesday, January 29, 1896 The object of the convention will be to elect officers for the ensuing year. Officers to be elected will be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and members of the executive board.

The Pittsburg operators having agreed to advance the price of mining from 64 cents to 70 cents per ton on March 1, 1896, we believe that a corresponding advance should be granted to this district, and whereas the Massillon District Organization is not affiliated with the U. M W of A., it becomes necessary for us to make a demand for ourselves independent of said organization.

Whereas there have been complaints concerning the low limit of weight on cars at some of the mines, we deem it necessary to establish a uniform standard of weight on cars throughout the district What shall said limit be?

Believing that it is to the best interest of all concerned to have a full representation at this convention, and hoping that all delegates will come fully instructed on the above questions, we are

Yours respectfully,
JOHN J MOSSOP, President,
A L WILLIAMS, Secy-Treas,
JAMES APPLEBY,
PETER GORMAN,
THOS. HISCOCK,
Executive Board.

They Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of Russell & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association was held last night. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, C. H. Fox, and were approved. The election of officers followed. For the ensuing year C. O. Heggem was elected president; H. Garrigues, vice-president; J. J Pitts, treasurer; C. H. Fox, secretary. Directors were elected for a term of three years as follows: Department H. John Spahler; I. G. W Kinne; J. F. Fricker; M. Wm. Blocker; Leo Stucker, at large, N. Lowry.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum

And All Other Blood Diseases—How They May Be Cured.

Speaking simply from what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, not only once or twice, but in thousands of cases, we can honestly say that it is the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, whatever the cause.

By its peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process, it possesses positive medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself.

It has cured the most virulent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when all other prescriptions and medicines have failed to do any good.

Blood poisoning, *from whatever origin*, yields to its powerful cleansing, purifying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. If you desire further particulars, write to us as below. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

"I prefer Cleveland's baking powder because it is pure and wholesome. It takes less for the same baking, it never fails, and bread and cake keep their freshness and flavor."

MISS CORNELIA CAMPBELL BEDFORD, *Supt. New York Cooking School.*

ORDERED A DIVIDEND

Fine Condition of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company.

Although it has been in business only about seven months, and has had the extraordinary expenses attendant upon the beginning of any commercial enterprise, a first semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent has been declared by the Massillon Savings and Banking Co. The stockholders met Wednesday morning and were more than gratified to learn how ably the affairs of the institution had been conducted The old directors, Charles Steese, W. B. Humberger, F. H Snyder, J W. McClymonds, W. K. L. Warwick, W F Ricks, and E. L. Arnold were re-elected for a full term of one year. The directors elected W. K. L. Warwick, president, and Edwin L. Arnold, cashier. A dividend was then declared as stated.

A Most Remarkable Remedy.

A German chemist has discovered a remedy which has effected miraculous cures in cases of Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lameness, Bruises Sprains, Swellings, Chiblains and Lumbago and all severe acute pains with one or two applications and hundreds are cured daily. It acts equally promptly on horses. This wonderful remedy is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil. In 25 and 50 cts. bottles. No risk in buying it as money is refunded when it proves the contrary. Do not fail to try it.

"Don't 'Phale' to be There."

So the young girl wrote to her lover by way of postscript to an invitation "I'll be there," he said to himself, "for there is no such word as 'phale' in my dictionary." Mothers do not fail in your duty to your daughters Many a girl's health is imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life. That is the time to take a brief self treatment with Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purifies and enriches the blood, gives healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels and other organs and insures robust health For nursing mothers and debilitated run down women generally, it is the most reliable restorative tonic and most soothing nervine known To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Mich They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns without the slightest pain. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Lively as a Cricket.

Although in the first instance as sluggish as a tortoise, the kidneys become as lively as a cricket when a healthful impulse is given them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a promoter of activity in these organs which counteracts a tendency to their lethargy and disease. Inaction of the kidneys, it should be remembered, is the first stage of those dangerous renal maladies against which the resources of medical science are too often exhausted in vain. Peril is forestalled by the Bitters, which averts Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and the troubles arising from a weak bladder Equally efficacious is it in checking and eradicating malarial, bilious and nervous ailments, dyspepsia, constipation and rheumatism. Appetite and sleep are improved and convalescence hastened by its beneficial action. Either when health is slightly or seriously impaired, the value of this restorative and preventive medicine is speedily made manifest.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for coughs, colds and lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

The Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50c per bottle by Saltsman Drug Co.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney Cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. T Baltzly's drug store.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Legal Notice.

Charles Roup, residing at Sisterville, W Virginia, that on the eighth day of January, A. D., 1896, Mary Roup filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, being case number 11,104, praying for a divorce from said Charles Roup, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after February 20th A. D., 1896.

WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Mary Roup.

LATE BUYERS

Always expect something special in the way of prices. Our fixed rule never to carry goods from one season to another compels us to offer extremely low prices in every department. A look at our $8 line of suits and overcoats will discover to you a great many lots that were formerly $11 and $12. So it goes through the entire stock—no attention paid to the actual cost, but low prices for high qualities is the rule. One-third off the price on children's reefers. Marvelous cuts in underwear. Hats and caps at give-away-prices. We never break faith with the public and that alone accounts for our ever increasing trade.

C. M. WHITMAN,
THE PRINCE OF BARGAIN GIVERS.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 300.

These are COLD TIMES at **SPANGLER & CO.'S**

You can get big bargains in PLUSH CLOTH SKATING and DRIVING **Caps**

Lamb's Wool, Angora Wool, Beaver and Coney **Gloves and Mittens**

An All Wool Sweater for skating $1.25, worth $2.50; Latest Golf Hose for skating, $1.50 worth $3.00. Fancy Skotch Gloves, 25c, worth 50c. Boys Heavy Lambs Wool Knit Mitts, 25c worth 50c. KLINEARTS EAR MUFFS, 10c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GOV. BUSHNELL.

The New Executive Inaugurated at Noon Today.

VERY IMPOSING CEREMONIES

The Capital City Crowded With Thousands of Visitors.

A FINE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Military, Civil and Political Organizations From All Over the State Take Their Places In the Line of March—The Governor-Elect Delivers His Inaugural In the Presence of Thousands of Visitors. A Full Text of the Speech, In Which the New Executive Gives His Opinions on State Issues and Makes Recommendations to the State Legislature—A Pleasing Compliment and Good Wishes to the Retiring Governor—The Line of March and Full Description of the Inaugural Ceremonies Today.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—Asa S. Bushnell was inaugurated as governor of the great state of Ohio at noon today. Yesterday, last night and this morning the railroads poured into the city thousands of visitors, military and civil organizations and political clubs, all to witness the inauguration ceremonies, and some to participate in the inaugural parade.

The judges of the supreme court, the state officers and state officers-elect (except the governor and governor-elect), the clergy and members of the press, the mayor and members of the city council of Columbus, met with the general assembly in the senate chamber at 11:30 o'clock, and from there proceeded to the place of inauguration and the rotunda of the state house in the following order:

Judges of the supreme court, state officers and state officers-elect, the clergy, the president and pro tem. of

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL.

the senate, the speaker and pro tem. of the house of representatives, the general assembly, the mayor and the city council, the members of the press.

The joint committee met Governor McKinley and Governor-elect Bushnell at 11:40 a. m., and accompanied them to the place of inauguration.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by the Rev. William J. Russell. The oath of office was then administered to Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, governor-elect, by the chief justice of the supreme court.

Then followed the inaugural address by Governor Bushnell. At the close of the ceremonies the governor and those accompanying him re entered carriages and proceeded to the place assigned them in the parade, and, after passing over the line of march, they took their place on the reviewing stand, from which the parade was reviewed by the governor.

The parade was in charge of Colonel George D. Freeman, and moved in the following order.

First Division.

E. J. Mellet, commander.
H. M. Taylor, chief of staff.
Colonel S. N. Cook assistant adjutant general.
Staff—E. G. Coffin, Springfield; George A. Hay, Coshocton; J. K. Knighton, Hamden Junction; W. R. Humphrey, Zanesville; W. B. Cherrington, Wellston; P. B. Darling, Columbus; J. P. Stemmons, S. Pendland, I. B. Potts, R. E. Sheldon, H. E. Romaine, Gilbert Barger, Frank Hatton, Dr. W. T. Rowles, John Dunn, C. H. Gerrish, S. J. Swartz, Edw. Triplet, Frank Koehne, Dr. A. J. Miller, L. J. Hase, L. K. Sutton, W. S. Conners, Dr. L. T. Guerin, Colonel S. Clark, N. Munshower, J. S. Wagenhalls, A. R. Geist, Thomas Black, C. E. Turner, F. J. Critchfield, Henry Stuebs, Dr. F. Gunsaulus.

First Brigade.

Jerry P. Bliss, commander.
O. C. Hooper, chief of staff.
M. J. Ryan, assistant adjutant general.
Staff—Robert Boden, Herman Nippert, Henry Brandt, W. F. Schauweker, George C. Fenimore, R. E. Jones.
Bellstedt's band, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Blaine club, Cincinnati.
First Ward Republican club, Columbus.

Springfield Delegation.

O. S. Kelly, commander.
C. K. Nower, chief of staff.
Staff—Colonel J. E. Perry, Captain R. R. Redd, William Bakhans, T. J. Thomas, L. W. Crane, J. H. Arbogast, S. J. Lafferty, P. Kearns, Charles Zutavorn, Charles Bigler.
Company A, Bushnell Business Men's club.
Company B, Captain J. L. Bushnell, commander.
Company C, Captain Toppy Troupe, commander.
Company D, The Warder Bushnell and Glessner club, O. N. Bartholomew, commander.
Company F, Z. R. Jackson, commander.
Company G, Thomas Robinson, commander.
Company H, Star Republican club.
Marietta club.
Thirty-sixth Ward club, Cleveland.

Zanesville Delegation.

A. O. Jones, marshal.
William Hahn, chief of staff.
S. A. Baldwin, assistant adjutant general.
Foraker club.
Business Men's club.
Boys in blue.
Workingmen's club.

Second Brigade.

C. M. Evans, commander.
H. E. Jones, chief of staff.
Cyrus Huling, assistant adjutant general.
Staff—W. H. McDermith, R. C. Turner, Dr. L. M. Early, R. W. Bell, Frank Reed, J. W. Fritz, George Kamrick, James H. Lloyd, E. W. Brinker, T. C. Jones, John J. Pugh, Henry Olnhausen, Jr., Dr. J. W. Birmingham, Otis K. Jones.
Toledo Republican club.
Lincoln club, Hillsboro.
R. C. McKinney club, Hamilton.
Republican club, Bucyrus.
Republican club, Roseville.
Bushnell club, New Holland.
McKinley club, Rendville.
McKinley club, Lockland.
Stamina Republican league, Cincinnati.

Third Brigade.

Dr. F. S. Wagenhals, commander.
W. H. Halliday, chief of staff.
Joseph A. Webb, assistant adjutant general.
Staff—W. A. Wasson, Samuel Barger, W. P. Stimmel, Albert Schoedinger, Lewis Guthke, J. J. Dunn, W. J. Schenck, James A. Fanning, Dr. John Sadler, Dr. M. A. Bartley, J. L. Curtice, Dr. C. F. Turney.
Garfield club, Dayton.
McKinley club, Cleveland.
Republican league, Wellston.
Otterbein Republican club, Westerville.
Miami delegation, Piqua.
Madison county delegation, London, E. P. Fisher, London, chief marshal.
Staff—H. H. Johnson, London; N. A. Riggin, Mt. Sterling; W. Olney, West Jefferson; J. O. Robinson, Plain City.
Licking county delegation, Newark.
Manitou club, Toledo.

Fourth Brigade.

A. H. McAlpine, commander.
W. C. Wicoff, chief of staff.
Stanton Freeman, assistant adjutant general.
Staff—J. W. Chapin, William Lynch, C. E. Burr, Thomas Black, Dr. G. H. Waters, A. W. Hawk, T. R. Clure, T. J. Dundon, Dr. Louis Kahn, F. Croughton, Geo. C. Frank, James A. Loren, Joseph Dyer, Chas. Garnes, W. H. Williams, D. Neereamer, E. N. Huggins, Ralph Buckley.
Lincoln club, Toledo.
Twelfth Ward Republican club, Columbus.
Cambro American club, Columbus.
W. H. Gibson club, Columbus.
Bliss club, Columbus.
Chas. Sumner club, Columbus.
Ninth Ward Republican club, Columbus.
Nineteenth Ward Republican club, Columbus.
Southside Republican club, Columbus.
Democratic Glee club, Columbus.
Republican Glee club, Columbus.
Buckeye Republican club, Columbus.

Second Division.

Marshal, George J. Kurb.
Staff—Ivor E. Hughes, William J. Schenck, Louis C. Lechler, C. D. Firestone, E. B. Bliss.
Junior Hussars, of Columbus.
Pugh Videttes, of Columbus.
Cleveland Grays, of Cleveland.
Cleveland City Guards, of Cleveland.
Other organizations to report hereafter—Hibernian Rifles, of Springfield; G. A. R. Drill Corps, Columbus. Ohio State University Cadets.

Third Division.

Marshal, Colonel John S. Poland, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

First Brigade.

Marshal, Colonel A. B. Coit, Fourteenth Infantry, O. N. G., Seventeenth Infantry, O. N. G.

Second Brigade.

Fifth Infantry, O. N. G.
Sixth Infantry, O. N. G.
Three companies, Ninth Battalion.
Six companies, Second Infantry, O. N. G.
Two companies, Eighth Infantry, O. N. G.
One company, Sixteenth Infantry, O. N. G.
Two companies, Third Infantry, O. N. G.
Four companies, First Artillery, O. N. G.

After the parade the State officers-elect proceeded to their respective offices, where the oath of office was administered to them by the judges of the supreme court. The senators separed to the senate chamber, where the oath of office was administered to the lieutenant governor-elect, and the members of the house of representatives proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives.

The reception to Governor Bushnell and Lieutenant Governor Jones will be held in the senate chamber this evening.

The public is invited, and an immense crowd is expected. To prevent unseemly crowding, the approaches to the state house will be guarded, and the doors will remain closed until the gubernatorial party is in the senate chamber.

Tickets have been issued to the judges of the supreme court, state officers, members of the general assembly and the committee on inauguration, and holders of these tickets will be admitted to the north door of the state house an hour earlier than the general public. At 8:30 o'clock the doors will be thrown open to the general public.

BUSHNELL'S ADDRESS.

Full Text of the Inaugural Speech as Delivered by the New Governor.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—The inaugural speech of Governor-elect Bushnell is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In assuming the duties of governor at a period when we are approaching the end of a century, fraught with great achievements of civilization, it seems not improper that we should consider for a moment the progress made by our own commonwealth since its foundation. In the vast results accomplished all our people can take deep and lasting pride. One hundred and eight years and a half ago a handful of pioneers laid the territorial foundation stones, and upon that beginning other men and women of the same sturdy stock reared a modest structure, which, on Feb. 19, 1803, was deemed worthy of statehood, and became Ohio.

No act of the congress of the United States has ever had a more glorious fruition than that which brought Ohio into being. It gave the Union an ever loyal state; it provided self-government for a people who proved themselves the best of husbandmen, it started a commonwealth upon an era of development not second to any the world has ever seen.

The history of our state needs no enlargement here. The lesson taught by the events of the past has been plain to all, and in the present it speaks in more glowing language than pen of historian could write or utterance of patriotic describe. We are now 4,000,000 people, while at the opening of the century our forefathers were of but an hundredth part of that number. Ohio has literally increased one hundred fold. In 95 years, counting from the time when ambition to rise above the territorial form of government became active, there has been a result an hundredth fold greater in almost every way. The harvest has been an abundant one, and, speaking for those of the past as well as those of the present, it can be said that we have had and have good reason for claiming the approval of the steward who strikes the balance to show who of the children of earth have reaped wisely and well.

While mindful of the divine guidance, of the manifold blessings and of the providential care which have aided and attended the people of Ohio through all their years, it is yet permissible to think that no small part of the magnificent result of today is due to the good citizenship which ever has been manifested by those who have contributed to Ohio's greatness. We have been of a happy and contented people—of a class that improved upon prosperity and saw good in everything. We have enjoyed good government, we have thriven under laws beneficent for the most part, and we have had before us always the necessity for preserving inviolate the honor and dignity of our state. How much success there has been in the aim and purpose of upholding the credit of Ohio in all ways has been for others to say, and we know that the pages of American history contain nothing to shame us. We are today enjoying the benefits of the work of the workers of the past and to some extent that which our own industry, prudence and patriotism have wrought.

No state is richer in the elements of prosperity than Ohio. The legacy nature gave us in a fertile soil, in mineral wealth, in fine grazing lands, in lakes and rivers, in a healthful climate and in a thousand other respects, was of infinite value. The habits of industry, of laudable ambition and good endeavor, which came as a common heritage from our predecessors, go a long way toward fitting us to carry on the design of making Ohio ever one of the foremost of the American states. We have been and are profiting by the example of those who have gone before us, and it must be our aim to improve upon the record, to expand our possibilities and to achieve success which will enable us in the future to regard our part in the citizenship of Ohio with as much satisfaction as we now do that of the pioneer patriots who served Ohio so well in all walks of life.

The duty of legislating and acting for the 4,000,000 people of a progressive state is not one to be considered without seriousness and deep concern. It involves the necessity of doing that which is best for the greatest number, the requirement that the credit of the state shall be maintained in moral as well as financial affairs, and the essentials that peace and well being, in so far as they may be attainable through the acts of legislation and execution of laws and government, shall be assured to all. It is for us during our public service to do our utmost to sustain the good of the past and to try to eradicate the evils that may exist in the present or threaten the future. To thus sustain, strengthen and serve the people of Ohio, it is necessary that every officer of the state shall bend his energies to the task of perfecting the conditions which are so closely allied with the welfare of the commonwealth.

The state of Ohio, as it is represented by its government, is but a vast business concern. It has its managers, its various departments which are peopled by its clerks, and its laborers of high and low degree of duty. The legislative branch of the government, like the advisory board of the business institution, can do much for good or much for evil. By considering carefully the intricacies of the financial affairs, by acting wisely for the people in enacting laws, by applying economy to public expenditures whenever and wherever expedient, by judicious and justly providing for adequate revenue by taxation, the good result becomes apparent.

Ill considered financial legislation, extravagance and injudicious taxation can only result in aggravated evils under which any house may suffer and, perhaps, fail. There will be opportunity during the session of the seventy-second general assembly to demonstrate the wisdom of the proposition first advanced. Through the natural increase in the population of the state institutions and the consequent increase of expenses, we are confronted with a condition which calls for more revenue or more economy in appropriations, and less expense in administering the affairs of the state, and it is for the general assembly to determine which it shall be.

The financial statement of the fiscal year of 1895 showed that the ordinary receipts amounted to $8,671,666 75. The disbursement were $8,795,721 22, and the balance in the general revenue fund at the close of the year amounted to $233,673 28. The balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1894 was $354,727 85. An investigation of the general financial statements from 1884 to 1895, inclusive, shows that during the 12 years a total of $41,205,180 86 have been disbursed, while the receipts were $39,151,937.84, thus showing a deficiency in receipts during the 12 years of $2,053,243 02. In only one year of the 12 were the receipts greater than the disbursements and that in 1890 when the balance was very nearly $50,000 on the credit side, that result being due to the $932,000 of direct tax refunded by the federal government being applied to the general revenue fund. This general statement of the financial result during the last 12 years will show that the state of Ohio, rich and resourceful as it is, has need of additional revenue.

The auditor of state has estimated the available resources for the fiscal year of 1896 at $3,642,511.66, which amount includes the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year. The estimated disbursement according to the state auditor's report are $4,993,697 65. That amount includes $3,482,633 87, the aggregate asked for by the various state institutions and state departments for the three-quarters of the fiscal year of 1896, the $1,270,170 68 representing existing appropriations subject to the draft on November 15, 1895, the $234,331 87 of deficiencies authorized by the emergency board, and $6,511.22 of outstanding warrants. It can thus be seen that the appropriations asked for and demanded by present obligations are in excess of the probable available resources, $1,344,185 97. It is apparent that there must be either a reduction in the amount of appropriations asked for or there must be an increase of the revenue.

Such a statement of the financial condition of the state might suggest that the only proper remedy is that of increasing the tax rate and thus providing additional revenue. In a brief address I made in the city of Springfield, on the 1st day of June, 1895, to the committee on notification appointed by the Zanesville convention to officially inform me of the honor conferred by that assemblage of the delegates of the Republican party, I said: "Recognizing the question of taxation as one of great importance, and there having been complaint that the burdens are unequally distributed, I will do all in my power to correct whatever evils there may be in our present system with a view of lightening the burdens and securing economy in expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with a proper support of the charitable institutions of the state and the proper conduct of its affairs." That declaration I now desire to reaffirm and in connection with it express the hope that some other method than that of increasing the tax rate to cover the deficiency may be found, and that in any event you will not make appropriations in excess of the revenues of the state.

The temporary loan of $500,000, provided for by certificates of indebtedness, falls due on July 1, 1896. It seems proper to suggest at this time a plan of meeting the difficulty incurred by that obligation. The levy of three-tenths of one mill for sinking fund purposes will prouce $519,822.23, according to the estimate of the auditor of state. To this is to be added $3,000 to be received from miscellaneous sources. To meet the interest on the irreducible debt, which may more properly be called a trust fund, the sinking fund commission asked for $280,000, which is an amount slightly in excess of the actual interest charge. The interest on the funded debt will amount to $53,700.

The office and bond expenses of the sinking fund commission will be $2,200, if the general assembly direct that the interest shall be paid upon the debt of the board of agriculture, as was done by the last general assembly, there will be another item of $7,100. The aggregate of these liabilities of the sinking fund when added to the $250,000 of the funded debt falling due July 1, is $612,697.83. On the 15th day of November, 1895, the sinking fund had a balance of $265,176.74, making the total available resources $787,998 97.

The aggregate of the levy for sinking fund purposes for the year 1896 and whatever balance there may be will not be sufficient to meet the obligations, and it is therefore incumbent to refund the $250,000 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1901, one year subsequent to the final maturity date proposed for those bonds. If this $250,000 of the funded debt is thus carried forward and that amount applied to the payment of the temporary loan and the balance of the temporary loan refunded to July 1, 1897, and at the same time the $250,000 of the funded debt falling due July 1, 1897, refunded to July 1, 1902, the entire payment of the temporary loan would be provided for, and, in case of emergency, we would be able to borrow temporarily to the full constitutional limit of $750,000, and it would seem best to make this disposition of the debt, and, if the rate of interest is made 3 per cent in order that our people may invest in the bonds, I would suggest that they be made non-taxable.

The total funded debt now amounts to $1,791,665, a sum comparatively insignificant when compared to the importance of the state, our progressiveness and our values. This debt is being discharged at the rate of $250,000 annually and there is every reason to hope that the closing year of the century will show Ohio practically without any interest-bearing obligations. There is a satisfaction in such a prospect that should be a matter of pride for all.

The subject of state and county taxation is now being discussed by nearly all the classes. Our commercial bodies, boards of trade, financiers and citizens generally, are devoting attention to it in the hope that such an amendment of the Ohio tax system may be secured as will lighten the burden and protect the interests of the people. Various plans have been proposed to remedy the conditions and to all such as come before your honorable body, I trust that you will give consideration and close study. One of the propositions which will doubtless be advanced is that of local option or home rule in taxation, which contemplates that counties shall provide their own system of taxation for the necessary revenues of the county. This idea has been indorsed by many authorities on taxation and I commend it to you for special consideration.

In treating the subject of taxation, the purpose should be to effect a result which will provide that the burdens shall be as equitably as possible upon all the people. Double taxation should be avoided and all laws that tend to drive business energy and capital from Ohio to enrich other states at our expense should be repealed, our system of taxation should while producing sufficient revenue so distribute and lighten the burden as to retain and attract capital to be employed by our own people. Ohio should have as good a tax system as any state. I again commend to you the necessity of giving the tax problem your most earnest consideration.

I have spoken of economy in public expenditures. Among the ways this can be secured is by the creation of a purchasing board, the duty of which should be to purchase all supplies for all the state institutions. There might be a board to be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, to consist of three members and a secretary, to meet not oftener than once a month, and at their meetings pass upon the requisitions for supplies from the state institutions and enter into contracts with those who may choose to submit bids based upon and in accordance with advertisements inviting proposals for such supplies as may be needed. The duty of the secretary could be to keep all the books, accounts and records, audit all bills and sign all vouchers, which later would be submitted for the approval of the president of the board. The secretary would probably need assistants and the board would have to authorize their employment.

This plan of purchasing supplies on the basis of advertisements inviting proposals for certain material, goods and provisions is used by the federal government with conspicuous success in every way. A purchasing board for the state of Ohio would concentrate responsibility and, by making purchases in large quantities, would secure the lowest prices. Its business operations could be made as plain and as easily understood as those of any business concern. The different institutions could be supplied on the requisitions of their respective stewards and every detail of the public business could be made to show for itself.

Under the present system the various institutions of the state are active competitors in making their purchases, while under the system proposed, those who desire to supply the state would become competitors in making their bids and sales.

By this change of the business methods of the public institutions and by adopting some such plan as I have suggested, there is no question but that large sums of money could be saved the state. The magnitude of these purchases in the aggregate can be inferred when the population of our public institutions is recalled. On Nov. 15, 1895, there were in the benevolent institutions of the state 6,197 insane men and women, 502 epileptics, 24 inmates of the working home for the blind, and 1,075 at the Ohio soldiers' and Sailors' home; a grand total in the benevolent institutions of 7,808. In the educational institutions, which include those for feeble minded youths, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and for the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, there were 2,483 beneficiaries of state kindness and aid. In the penal and reformatory institutions there was a total of 3,110. The grand total of all the state charges on the date mentioned was 13,401. Add to that number the 1,809 employes, and we see that there are 15,210 persons to provide for in various ways. Such a number constitutes a population equal to that of many of the smaller municipalities of the state.

When we stop to consider what a vast amount of food and clothing of material which produces bodily comfort and health and of the numberless things which are needed in such institutions, it can be seen what a vast amount of supplies is required, and it can be easily seen that in purchasing for such a population large sums of money could be saved, for all know that money can be saved by purchasing goods in large quantities.

It should be the part of all state officers to practice all possible economy in public expenditures. One way of saving the state a considerable sum of money is that of condensing the department reports, thus relieving the state of a good portion of its annual charge for public printing. The voluminous state reports could well be supplanted by concise documents which contain only material information and records. The detail of the large business of the state departments is usually of little interest to either officials or people and could well be eliminated.

The report of the board of managers and the warden of the Ohio penitentiary, showing that there has been a net loss of $55,461.22 to the state during the fiscal year of 1895 on account of this great penal institution may well suggest that something has to be done to correct the conditions, unless the taxpayers are willing to accept yearly reports showing largely increased excesses of expenditures over receipts. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1895, the per capita cost was reduced to the very low figure of $136.30, which was a decrease of $10 per capita from that of 1893, when the earnings were much greater and the institution showed a handsome profit to the state. The lamentable result of the year 1895 is attributed to general business depression, to the effect of the law which provided for the branding of all prison-made goods, and to the Llewellyn law, which restricts the number of laborers in making one kind of goods in all penal and reformatory institutions of the state to 10 per cent. of the free labor in making the same goods within the state. The first of these laws is not operative at this time, the courts having declared it unconstitutional after a bill repealing it had passed the senate, but the second is in full force and effect and to it, in part, is due the fact that nearly 1,000 convicts are now in the idle house. While there is propriety in all consideration and support that may be paid and given to the free labor of the state, and while there is justice in protection against the competition brought about by convict made goods, all must acknowledge that there is eminent propriety in the great state of Ohio affording some kind of work for all able-bodied prisoners in its one operating penal institution.

The prison statistics show that the average population of the institution for the year 1895 was 2,035, a number slightly in excess of that of 1894. At the present time the number of convicts at the penitentiary closely approximates 2,200, and there is almost a certainty that within a comparatively few weeks the number will be increased to over 2,300, thus surpassing all the records of convict population at the institution. Under the most favorable circumstances, under present conditions, very nearly 1,100 persons will be without a fixed occupation during the period of their detention. Of these 1,100 perhaps 20 per cent will be engaged in doing the small amount of state work now required and the large remainder will be sitting in the idle house with nothing to do but stare at the blank walls and brood over their imaginery wrongs. The experience of the world has proven time and again that idleness begets melancholy and crime. Certainly the ends of reformation are not subserved by allowing prisoners time to become melancholy or to hatch schemes for future misdeeds. It seems to me that there is propriety in the suggestion that such of the convict population at the penitentiary as can be employed in producing material available for use in state institutions should be put to work as soon as feasable. The material they would produce, while necessarily competing to some extent with that of free labor, would still reduce that disagreeable fact to a minimum. This employment of idle prisoners would be a humane act and I cannot believe that honest labor would make any objection to the prisoners being thus employed.

If it is not deemed proper or feasible that idle convicts shall be used in producing state material, the opportunity for some labor can be afforded them within the prison walls, and the result will be to the benefit of the convicts themselves as well as to the state property. Anything—any employment—is preferable to the state of idleness in which we now find so many of these convicts.

No subject should apply to the wisdom of the legislature more strongly than that which concerns the idle population of our great penitentiary. It is eminently desirable that the prison shall be self supporting at least, but beyond that there is the consideration of having the institution a place which will show Ohio's advance in the management of penal institutions.

The report of the auditor of state for the year ending November 15, 1895, shows that the grand total of the local debts was $98,383,260.71, which was an increase of $2,596,293.36. Of this increase, $272,859 83 is to be attributed to the increase in the debt of counties, $1,031,099.30 to the debt of cities and villages, and $991,194 25 to the debts of special school districts. The debts of townships decreased $177,160.18. While requests for authority to issue bonds for public improvements are signs of enterprise and energy, there is still good reason why the general assembly should protect the people from indiscreet financiers. Believing that the best interests of the people would be subserved if a limitation was placed upon local indebtedness, I recommend to the general assembly such a law as will limit the local indebtedness of counties, cities, villages, townships and school districts to 10 per cent of the tax duplicate.

The subject of mandatory legislation is one which demands attention at your hands. Heretofore communities have been afflicted seriously by so-called mandatory laws, and the taxpayers have been called upon to meet expenses imposed by local improvements, which were ordered, in some instances, perhaps in defiance of the wish and will of the people concerned. If our theory of government by the people is a correct one—and the experience of the past has shown it to be one of the strongest of the foundation stones of this great republic—then these mandatory laws, which virtually deprive the people of the right to say whether they shall or shall not be taxed for an improvement which is deemed necessary by some and which is thought unnecessary by others, are certainly infringements upon the code of good government, to say nothing about there being in violation of the rights of the people. The supreme court of Ohio has cast a serious doubt as to the constitutionality of this mandatory legislation, and since there is room for a doubt, it certainly seems proper that the people should be given the benefit of it. I recommend the discontinuance of mandatory legislation and hope that you will take some action that will relieve the taxpayers of the possibility of the injustice it often occasions.

Under the constitution, the people of Ohio are called upon annually to elect certain officers of the state government. The temper of the people is undoubtedly in favor of fewer elections. We hear constantly the demand for shorter campaigns and for less excitement, the pleas advanced in support of this anti-election cause being that the prosecution of the affairs of the political campaign disturbs business seriously and interferes with the every-day affairs of men. It cannot be denied that there is a great deal of force in this protest against too frequent elections and that a large portion of the people are in favor of biennial instead of annual elections.

Being satisfied that this is the sentiment of a majority of the people of the state, I recommend that you take such action as is necessary for the submission at the next election of a constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections.

It has been estimated that the 71st general assembly by having but a single session saved the state of Ohio over $75,000. There are other points which add testimony to prove the success of the biennial session idea, which, to the credit of the Republican party of Ohio, was a restoration of the original constitutional provision relating to the session of the general assembly. The state has not suffered appreciably by the lack of an adjourned session, on the contrary there are many things to show whereby it has profited directly, and that aside from the mere saving of $75,000 in current expenses of the legislature. The people of the state have given their indorsement of it at the polls. The Republican party has taken no steps backward, and I have confidence that there will be no retrogression by any act of yours. I earnestly recommend to you the wisdom of maintaining the policy of biennial sessions of the general assembly.

To agriculture belongs a great part of the credit of the building up of Ohio. To the sturdy farmers who labored with primeval conditions, and to those who succeeded them, is due the thanks of the present population for the fact of Ohio being in the front rank as an agricultural state, and having resources of husbandry not surpassed by those of any other section of our highly productive country. We often hear that the agriculturist makes too large demands upon the legislators of the state, and some are prone to think that too much attention is paid to the farmers. How great a fallacy and misunderstanding that is, many of us know too well.

A great portion of the welfare of any community depends directly upon the agriculturists, and the bone and sinew of this state, as well as of all others, which have reached a high degree of civilization, is to be found in the agricultural districts. The proud record the Ohio farmer has made in years past, and his manly struggle against many adverse conditions, are well understood and appreciated. Too much attention cannot be paid to agriculture, and too much care and consideration cannot be accorded to the interests of the farmer. Upon agriculture depends a great deal in the way of future prosperity, and from the thrift of the farmer and his patient work do we gain an example which is valuable at all times and for all people. While suffering from the general depression affecting all industries, there would seem to be no special cause for discouragement to the farmer. Prices for his products have been low, but the acreage will be almost maintained. The ninety and odd million bushels of corn produced during last year; the two and-one-fourth million of acres sown with wheat for the harvest of the coming summer; the ten million bushels of potatoes for 1895; the large acreage of barley, rye, buckwheat and clover; the constantly increasing orchards; the disposition of farmers to increase their products, and the application of the practical education afforded by the institutes and by agricultural literature, all show that in past, present and future there has been, is and will be zeal to bring the work to as high a state of perfection as possible.

In my opinion, the general assembly of Ohio should vouchsafe to the agriculturists the most cordial respect for their part in the development of Ohio, and should give every consideration to the propositions they may advance in the hope of bettering their condition.

That which has been said in the way of commending the agriculturists to the general assembly and people can, with as much propriety and as much earnestness, be spoken of as the vast army of laboring men who, in many walks of life, play such an important part for the good and maintenance of the state and its people. The interests of labor and of the welfare of the whole commonwealth are so closely allied, and adverse conditions affecting one touch so quickly upon the other, that there is every reason for applying to the laboring classes the same advanced ideas as are now given when the general interests of the state are considered. I cordially and heartily recommend to the members of the general assembly such study of the many problems affecting labor as will bring to the 30,000 miners and the hundreds of thousands of other laborers, the prospect of advancement and material good.

No improvements over present conditions should be more acceptable to the agriculturists and the people generally than that involved by the construction of good roads instead of indifferent and bad ones. By means of modern thoroughfares through all the country districts the farmer is brought into closer touch with the populous centers, and thus is afforded a chance for a better and wider home market at a much less expense to him in the way of time and wear and tear upon his vehicles. For every reason it is to be hoped that the march of improvement in the matter of good roads may continue steadily and without serious interruption. The institution of this reform in roads may well be left to the people of separate counties, but wise legislation, such as will aid in the movement for good roads, should, in my judgment, always be encouraged and sustained.

Public education is a cause which should ever be before our eyes and in our minds. The support of the common school system, of the normal school, of the college and university—of education in every branch, should be a matter for our most cordial endorsement and insistance. Through education primarily comes the welfare of a community. It is the well spring of success in life and the motive power of public progress. The mark Ohio has made in educational development should never be lowered; on the contrary the effort should be to place it higher and higher, and thus raise the degree of respect paid us on that account by the people of our sister states. Wider and more thorough educational facilities, which allow no discrimination as to race or color, should always be one of the dearest ambitions of the state.

The national guard deserves the cordial support of the state government and people. The military organization sustained by Ohio has ever been a credit to the state, and it is certainly proper to say that such additional support as may be given the national guard will be thoroughly in accord with expediency. The military arm can never be put in too efficient condition, and it is fitting that such a state as Ohio should have at her immediate command a military force entirely worthy of being offered for the defense of the country or for such use as the general government might suggest.

The citizen soldiery of the state are certainly entitled to the encouragement and respect of the people, and there can well be more liberal and adequate provision in the way of armories and accommodations of every kind as a recompense for their services as defenders of the state's and country's interests. I wish here to express my admiration and high appreciation for our national guard.

Crude and hasty legislation is ever undesirable, but nevertheless there is every propriety in commending the virtue of diligence and application in legislative work to the end that the session may be one of reasonable length. It is to be hoped that your body and all state officers will appreciate the virtue of the business policy of wasting no time, and doing that which is to be done quickly and well. It seems to me that good advice to the members of the general assembly is to take plenty of time, but no unnecessary time, to the transaction of such business as may be desirable and necessary, and avoid so far as it can be consistently done the expense in time and money of a lengthy session.

At this most fitting of all times it gives me the greatest and most sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the honesty, dignity and wisdom of the administration of the Hon. William McKinley as chief executive of the state. Ohio has been honored by him even as he has been honored by Ohio. May his destiny lead him to the pathway where he can give for the whole American people the same excellent service he has bestowed upon his fellow citizens of Ohio. May he enjoy the full reward of his labors and of his life, and may all his days be those of prosperity and peace. I thank him for his courtesy and kindness to me, for his good wishes for my successful work in your behalf and for the honorable record he has given for my emulation.

Standing here as one, who, by the suffrages of the people, has been declared chosen for the highest office of this great state, I am not unmindful of the meaning of the responsibility I assume. The natural pleasure and gratification that comes to one who is called to such an eminent place among his fellow men, is sobered by the reflection that it remains to secure the approval which should follow the work of the faithful servant.

Time only can tell how much or how little I shall merit your commendation, but it will be my constant aim and purpose to serve you as faithfully and as wisely as there is light given me to show the path of right, and I shall ever remember that I am the servant of the people.

With a full consciousness of the gravity of my task, and with a dependence on your patriotism and good will, after asking your prayers for my success in administering its duties, and the aid of the Almighty Being in my earnest endeavor, I reverently and devoutly accept the trust you have placed in my hands.

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NYE ON STAMMERERS.

SOME EXAMPLES THAT HAVE COME UNDER HIS OBSERVATION.

Incidents In the Life of Lute Taylor, the Sweet Tempered, Sunny Stutterer Who Showed What He Might Have Done. Some of the Things That He Did Do.

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We were talking about stammering the other evening and of how philosophically some took it, while others seemed to feel, you know, as though it were a mark of divine wrath. As some men are born bald, while others acquire baldness and yet others have baldness thrust upon them, so it is with stammering.

I was reminded at the time of Lute Taylor, a philosophical stammerer. He was a sweet tempered, sunny soul, and when he laid aside his tasks, 22 years ago, I make no doubt that he entered into the joys of that life where no stammering tongue is heard, "but where language is music, life is thought and law is love."

Most of us start out in life to be Raphaels, to paint a masterpiece or carve an eloquent statue from the dumb and pulseless stone, but at 35 we decide to

AN AID TO RECITATION

put a tail on it and call it a dog, or, as Thoreau says, "The boy gathers materials for a temple and then when he is 30 concludes to build a wood shed."

"But there was one among us," says Taylor's biographer, "who had not made this failure. He had kept his heart." He had no time to make money. It was said that his stammer was like a dam that holds the water back to give it power to turn the wheel and set a thousand shuttles dancing and gleaming in a glad, swift minuet.

Taylor only showed what he might have done and then died instead of accomplishing a great deal and thus irritating a lot of small literary hound pups who years after might attract momentary attention to themselves by barking at the front door of his reputation. There's nothing so discouraging to the valor of a backbiter as the cool hauteur of the silent tomb.

Mr. Taylor edited The Morning Leader of La Crosse, Wis., and wrote humorous and poetic prose, not alone on a salary, but to the hungry hearts of his friends. Generosity and wealth combined could do no more.

When he went to La Crosse, a prominent contractor was building a bridge over the Mississippi. Every morning a pale, round faced man with blue eyes used to come and watch the pile driver as the big hammer weighing hundreds of pounds slowly rose to its full height and then, as if by mistake, dropped back with a wicked plunk on the top of a quivering pile so as to send little shuddering waves in a million circles over the water.

When the mighty iron weight arose, the pale, sad face would follow it, and when it fell the jaw and head would drop with it till the weary watcher's neck began to get tired, and then the weary watcher would go away. In the morning he would come back again and do it all over. This went on that way for a week or ten days, and the contractor got so that he looked for the strange youth to come and sort of conduct the morning exercises. After a week had gone by and nothing had been said the pale director who had been punctuating the pile driver's work stole up to the contractor and said.

"D-d-d-d-do you own that th-th thing th-there?"

"Yes," said the contractor, "that's mine."

"We-well," said the pale student, "I've b-b-been thinking a g-g-g-good deal about that and the t-t-t-trouble you have with it, and I c-c-c-can fix that thing so that it'll s-s s-stay up there."

Afterward the contractor said he learned that the sweet faced youth with the guileless heart was Lute Taylor, the editor of The Leader.

Taylor said that the "Black Crook" as produced in New York might be immoral, but thanks to the sterling integrity of the west nothing could be more free from such a charge than the performance in St. Paul. It was as proper as a girls' recess at a district school in the glad summer time. It was a spectacle which, so far as legs seemed to go, reminded him of a visit to Rus Munger's piano store on Third street or the turning lathe on the south fork of the Kinni Kinnick. The "Black Crook" as given in St. Paul was not only absolutely free from sin, but with its realistic representation of hell, occupied almost entirely by bad actors, the play became at once a great moral engine and power for good. [Possibly I may not recall the exact language, but this was the spirit of it.]

Mr. Taylor said that, considering the prominence given to a man by stammering, he wondered that otherwise stupid people did not give more attention to this science. He was a Republican himself and was once accused by a Democrat of being entirely unknown except on account of this affliction. Taylor said that on reflection he was surprised to see how truthful this was, considering the unreliable source from which it came.

He also claimed that in joint debate where his political adversaries had insisted on giving him a lot of time with lavish generosity, sometimes a couple of hours for 15 minutes of desultory remarks, he had in righteous wrath overcome his stuttering for the time and made such a good record that the enemy fled in dismay.

Also another advantage of stammering discovered early in life was this: In recitations at school, especially in the languages, he found that by extending the jaw and going into a slight trance he could appeal to the hardened tutor in such a way as to escape the usual punishment for inadequate study and thus give himself that much coveted leisure and out of door exercise and pomological research which his system seemed to crave.

In the summer of 1857 Mr. Taylor was publishing The Journal at River Falls, Wis. There were five good stammerers in the village, each in an active state of eruption. Each had a style of his own. They were a little jealous of each other, but each claimed to have a distinct stutter that was characteristic of himself and also to have created the part. So you see they did not clash much after all.

Taylor's stutter was offered in such a gentle sort of a quizzical way, with an upward curve of the mouth at the corners and such a luscious twinkle of the eye, that you sort of felt flattered by it, as though he had been doing it to please and entertain you. But D. H. Levings, a house, sign and carriage painter, grainer and gilder of River Falls, always looked mad about something when he stuttered, and a wicked glitter came into his eye, such as you will witness in the aggrieved and outraged hen.

Mr. Levings was school director in 1857, and Mr. Taylor was clerk of the board. In conversation Mr. Levings, according to Taylor, worked everything about his face except his voice and did everything but talk.

Mr. Henry K. White was also a good, competent and earnest stutterer, considering what meager advantages he had as a child. He put less emotion into the business than the others, but he was more even and reliable and could always be depended upon to work very faithfully and say mighty little.

In 1859 the foreman of The Journal was William J. McMasters, a first class printer. He was one of the purest, sweetest and oldest printers that ever squirted the juice out of an open column of dead matter into the eager eye of a novice. Mr. McMasters could set up a whole paper easier than he could converse eight minutes. He hated to stutter and had an apologetic way. It was known that the editor stammered, and so when Taylor was gone McMasters could be the understudy, and many people to this day think they met and swapped conversation for consonants with Taylor when it was really McMasters.

Strange to say, McMasters was not on the school board. He did not come till after the regular annual school meeting.

There was also a fifth man, living over about where the Junction mill now stands. He was called the Atomizer. Most everybody got out of the way when he began to scatter dentals and labials around over the thirsty earth. He happened to be on the street when George W. Witherill rode into the village for the purpose of securing the job of tutorizing the River Falls public school. Mr Witherill was young and put together in a sportive mood, if one might be permitted to use that expression. He inquired about the school board, and the Atomizer began to spray the western hemisphere with information and cover George W. Witherill with facts that could hardly be called dry facts. Witherill took a few of these facts and hastened down street with his umbrella still up.

At the corner he asked again about the location of The Journal office and happened to inquire of Henry K. White, the earnest stutterer. Henry did the best

THE ATOMIZER

he could, but he read horror in the face of George W. Witherill, who thought he had struck a colony of conversational obstructionists.

Getting a clew to The Journal office and timidly entering it, he encountered William J. McMasters.

"Is Mr. Taylor, the editor, in?" asked George W. Witherill, instinctively running up his umbrella.

Mr. McMasters took a large bite of climate, opened his hands and closed them, shut his eyes tight, gave a gurgle and a whistle that shook down a pathetic editorial; then he opened his mouth, and one could see his larynx quiver in the rich autumnal sunshine, but it was some time before he could state, with a jerk, that Mr. Taylor was out, but would be back soon.

Mr. Witherill seemed sort of faint after this, and as he sat down at the desk he moved the paste away, so that he could not smell it, and asked for water. By and by Mr. Taylor came in and was introduced by Mr. McMasters. Mr. Witherill went over and opened a window. Taylor saw at once that Mr. Witherill was extremely neurotic, and, so to say, afraid of the cars, so he said that the only way he saw was to go and consult Mr. Levings, the director, who could talk fluently. They found Mr. Levings painting a house, and some of the green from a set of new blinds had adhered to Mr. Levings features and gave him a savage air, as who should say: "I am on the warpath now. Beware!"

Mr. Taylor introduced him with an unnecessary amount of backing and filling and subterranean gurgling that shook a quart of plums from a small tree near by and sent a tortoise shell tomcat up the side of the freshly painted house. Mr. Levings replied with a fierce hesitation and general congestion that made Mr. Witherill quail.

He did not get the school, but people who saw him two or three miles out of town running said that he was resigned and cheerily went into the digging of ginseng, which is a quiet life, full of communion with nature.

Mr. Taylor, though laying no claim to great piety or goodness, by his sweet philosophy and his ability to draw comfort and even amusement from all the harsh rebuffs of outrageous fortune, even as he did out of this severe affliction, taught those who knew him a gentle and generous lesson better than all the cold, hard, cruel maxims hewed out by weak and brilliant men who through all ages have constructed a philosophy exclusively for the admiration and use of other people.

Bill Nye

Just to Save Trouble.

The bill collector merely poked his head inside the door, expecting to receive the usual request to call again, but the debtor surprised him by asking him to come in.

"Now look here," said the debtor impressively. "I want you to answer a few questions for me honestly and fairly."

"All right. Go ahead," returned the collector.

"Did you really expect to get anything by calling here this afternoon?" asked the debtor.

"Frankly, I did not," replied the collector.

"You would really be surprised if I paid you something on account, wouldn't you?"

"I would."

"Then, as I understand it, you call here once a week merely as a matter of principle?"

"That's it."

"You feel that it is a part of your duty to make a demand upon me once in so often?"

"I do."

"Well, I wouldn't have you shirk your duty for anything, but it seems to me as if you were unnecessarily wasting time."

"But how can I help it if you won't pay up?"

"Use the telephone," replied the debtor cheerfully. "That would be quicker for you and not nearly so annoying to me. That's all today. You may call me up next Thursday, and I'll tell you when to call me up again."—Chicago Post.

He Had.

The temperance apostle was walking along the sidewalk, serene in the consciousness of his own goodness, when a well dressed man stopped him and shook his hand.

"Guess you don't remember me," said the well dressed man.

"Why—ah"—

"Three years ago I attended one of your meetings, and heard you draw a graphic picture of the able mechanic whose children went ragged, while the children of the saloon keeper, with whom he spent his wages, were dressed in silks. The story fitted my case to a T."

"And you reformed?"

"Should say I did reform. Went into the saloon business myself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Banker's Advice.

Baron Rothschild was asked by a friend of his to advise him in the matter of a couple of financial transactions, one of which offered a very large rate of interest, the other a much smaller one.

"If you want to dine well," the baron replied after a moment's reflection, "go in for the first. If you want to sleep well, invest in the second."—Figaro.

Her Only Hope.

"Did you ever see Miss Winchwether?"

"No; what of her?"

"She was married the other day to a blind man."

"How very odd."

"No; you wouldn't say so if you'd ever seen her."—Chicago Record.

Well Supplied.

In the gardens of a certain nobleman's country house there happened to be fixed up at different spots painted boards with this request, "Please do not pick the flowers without leave." Some wag got a paint brush and added an "s" to the last word. Everybody came away with splendid bouquets.—Tit-Bits.

Getting Ready.

Mrs. Speeler—Vy, professor, you haven't combed your hair viddin a week.

Professor Speeler—Nein, mein frau! I hab a public performance on de piano dis night.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Felt Guilty.

Mrs. Von Blumer—What makes your baby brother so bashful, Willie? He won't look any one in the face.

Willie Slimson—I guess it's because he isn't paid for yet.—New York Herald.

Payment on Publication.

"This joke," said the disgusted subscriber, "was originated in 1784."

"Yes," replied the editor calmly, "that was when we bought it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:

"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation that threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble, and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for my nervousness and feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without tiring or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

On sale by all druggists. Dr. Miles' Book on Heart and Nervous Disorders FREE by mail. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

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In addition to the regular daily trains and for the especial accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room car, composite car, containing barber shop, bath room, buffet and smoking compartments, Pullman sleepers—which are double drawing room ten section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxurious trains make the quickest time to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigors of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars on the very low second-class rate ticket.

For further information, address
W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt S P Co., Cincinnati, O.
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S F. B Morse, G P & T. Agt. S P Co., New Orleans, La

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L&N

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THIS CAN BE OBTAINED OF
JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

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Can be secured on most liberal terms and at low rates. Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to

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33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

YOUNG MEN

Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of Sperm Disease, can be restored to safe and speedy cure. **CHARGES REASONABLE,** especially to the poor.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES cured without mercury. Injurious drugs, and all chronic ailments of the Nose, Throat, Bones, Mucous patches in the Mouth, Blotches, Warty Growths, Ulcers and Painful Swellings, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers cured without pain.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Many are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, causing a slight burning or smarting sensation, the weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposit, a sediment will often be found, and sometime particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin milky hue, again changing to dark, stringy and ropy. Many men, ignorant of the cause, die of this fearful malady, which is the second stage of nervous debility. We guarantee a perfect and permanent cure in such cases, by healthy restoration of the whole system. **CONSULTATION FREE.** Call or write for question list and book for self-treatment, HOME treatment.

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STAR ★ THREAD
Is pre-eminently the best spool cotton for hand sewing or machine sewing. It is the strongest thread made; it is free from knots, kinks, flaws, or ravels; is always uniform in quality, thickness and strength. It never breaks itself or breaks the needle; never puckers the seams or throws the tension out of order. It costs no more than poorer kinds of thread. Ask your dealer for it.
Send 2tc. and receive 6 spools of thread (any color or number), together with 4 bobbins for your machine, (ready wound) and an instructive book on thread and sewing, Free.
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THINKING ABOUT CHRISTMAS GIFTS?

THAT'S what nearly every one is doing just now, and nearly every one is wondering how they will get the greatest amount of satisfaction with the least expenditure of money. A gift that fills the heart of the recipient with joy, and remains a pleasure for a lifetime, surely meets the requirement. To those who are looking for such gifts, here's a suggestion—visit

...Wefler's China Hall

If you do not find what you want, and that is hardly possible, you will at least have the pleasure of inspecting the finest line of wares ever exhibited in this section of the state, and by all odds the greatest stock.

IN CHINA WARE, DINNER SETS, Etc.

We have the very best—for no better wares are made—See the list

Royal Bornn,
Royal Drsden,
Royal Worcester,
Rudolstadt,
Belleek,
Wedgwood,
Carlsbad.
Delft, Haviland, Alcock's, Lanternier and all the rest.

THE LAMPS

Are the finest we have ever shown, and we have for years made a specialty of this line. This year they are of surpassing beauty, and mechanically are perfect. We have them in oxidized silver, brass, iron, porcelain—every style imaginable.

Bric-a-Brac, Jardinieres, Vases, Decorated Chamber Sets, Etc.

The day has gone by when the handsome goods above alluded to could only be purchased by the man with a long purse. Year by year improved methods of manufacture, and the sharp competition between makers, have cut down the price until they are now within the reach of all. The goods are fancy but that cannot be said of the price asked for them at

S. F. Weller's China Hall, 31 E. Main St. (Second Floor,) Massillon, Ohio.

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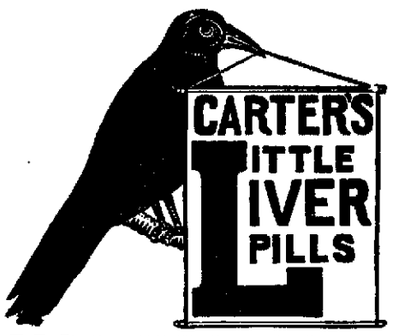
Mass of Ulcers.

Four years ago, Mrs Markham, of First Street, Albany, N. Y., suffered from a mass of ulcers, which had eaten their way to the bone. She used

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

FAVORITE REMEDY

and the ulcers all healed up, and but a few scars left to show what she had suffered.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oliver Overholtz
vs.
John F. Nellum, et al. } Order of Sale

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, February 1st, 1896,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as original lot No. 7, in Thos. B. George's addition to the city of Massillon, the aforesaid being same premises as described in Vol. 281, Page 497 of the Deeds of Records of Stark county, appraised at $700. Also another tract being part of the south-east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 10 and range No. 9, of said Stark county, beginning at the north east corner of Whisler's land in the middle of the Canton and Massillon road, thence west 7 rods, thence north 22 and 6-7 (22 6-7 rods), to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land. Excepting from the last described parcel, the east one-half of said one acre lot deeded to Eli Leininger. Appraised at $250. Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

YOUNG & WANAMAKER and
U. S. G. JOHNSON, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of John B. Snyder, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 28th day of December, 1895.

WILLIAM H. POORMAN,
administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Dominick Heinzer, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 9th day of January, 1896.

ROBINSON REINOEHL,
Administrator with will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Reinhard Keller, deceased.—The undersigned have been appointed and qualified as executors of the estate of Reinhard Keller, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 14th day of January, A. D. 1896

H. G. PAUL,
JOHN F. KELLER.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises in North Lawrence, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and being lots Nos. 24 and 25, in the village of Maple Grove, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, O., appraised at $60.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, from day of sale with interest, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

JOHN L. WALTER,
Administrator of William Norman, deceased.

DR. B. E. OTTMAN

The Celebrated Specialist,
Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Feb. 12

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Mo

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enable him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

☞Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

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WHITMAN'S

Mercantile Sensation Of 1896.

A MASTERLY AND DARING STROKE!

A sale destined to eclipse all previous sales. Our stock of Men's Fine Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters is vastly in excess of what it should be at this season. The time has come when IT MUST BE SOLD. It has got to GO and GO IMMEDIATELY. To do this means

A Fearful Sweep-Down in Prices!

WE'RE FORCED TO SELL.

1800 Men's Fine Suits, Overcoats & Ulsters!

The tables loaded with the most elegant garments known to the trade. We want to realize on these suits and overcoats at once. We must have at least a PART OF THE CASH they represent.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, WILL BE THE Big Day!

It's the day we inaugurate this stupendous **PRICE DESTROYING SALE** of fine merchandise, and it will positively end with the closing of our store on Saturday, Feb. 1st. Our invitation—Go from table to table in our large clothing room, select whatever style (in men's suits, overcoats or Ulsters) strikes your fancy, regardless of what the regular price may be—**$13-15-18-20-22 or 25,** it is yours for

$10.00 Y

Just think! Full! Free! Complete and sweeping! Choice of every suit, overcoat or ulster contained within the four walls of our great store at **$10** No matter what the previous price has been. None reserved. The finest, the best, the choicest and most desirable. But remember, you only have two weeks in which to have your **Unrestricted Choice for $10.**

GOOD CLOTHING, clothing fit to wear on any and every day of the week, Sundays and set occasions included. The finest suits and overcoats you ever set eyes upon. The most favored and approved styles, tailored to the queen's taste, after the latest methods, out of the very best domestic and imported materials. Any style in coats—single or double breasted sacks, Regent frocks and cutaways. Look for the original price, you will find it marked in plain figures on every garment, but it cuts no figure—you buy it for **$10** straight. This shows what a progressive house can do for you when it comes to a pinch. But keep this in mind, don't forget it, and that is, that this sale will run

FOR • TWO • WEEKS • ONLY!

from Saturday, January 18, to Saturday, February 1, and nothing will go out of the store, either on approval or to stay unless the CASH has been paid.

No Credit, Nothing But Sound Money!

can move the goods, but if after examination you are dissatisfied with your purchase, return it at once and get your money as freely as we received it from you.

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